

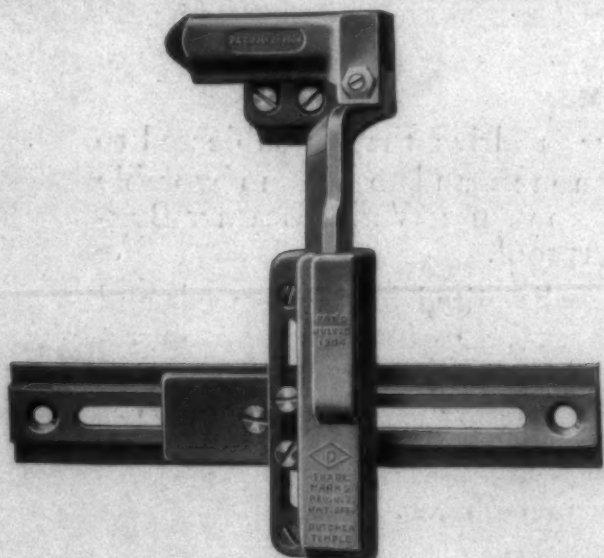
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XVIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1919

NUMBER 3

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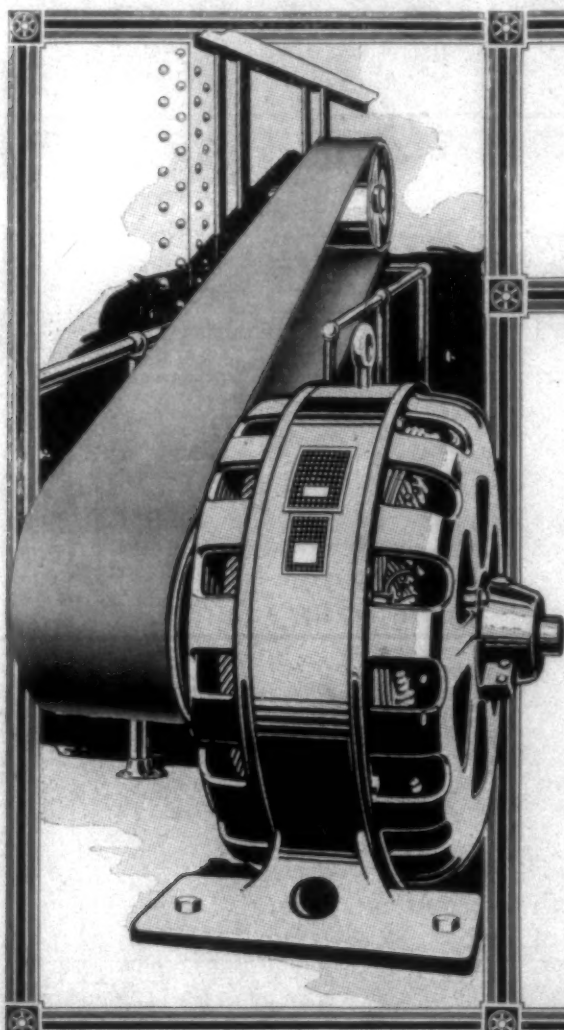
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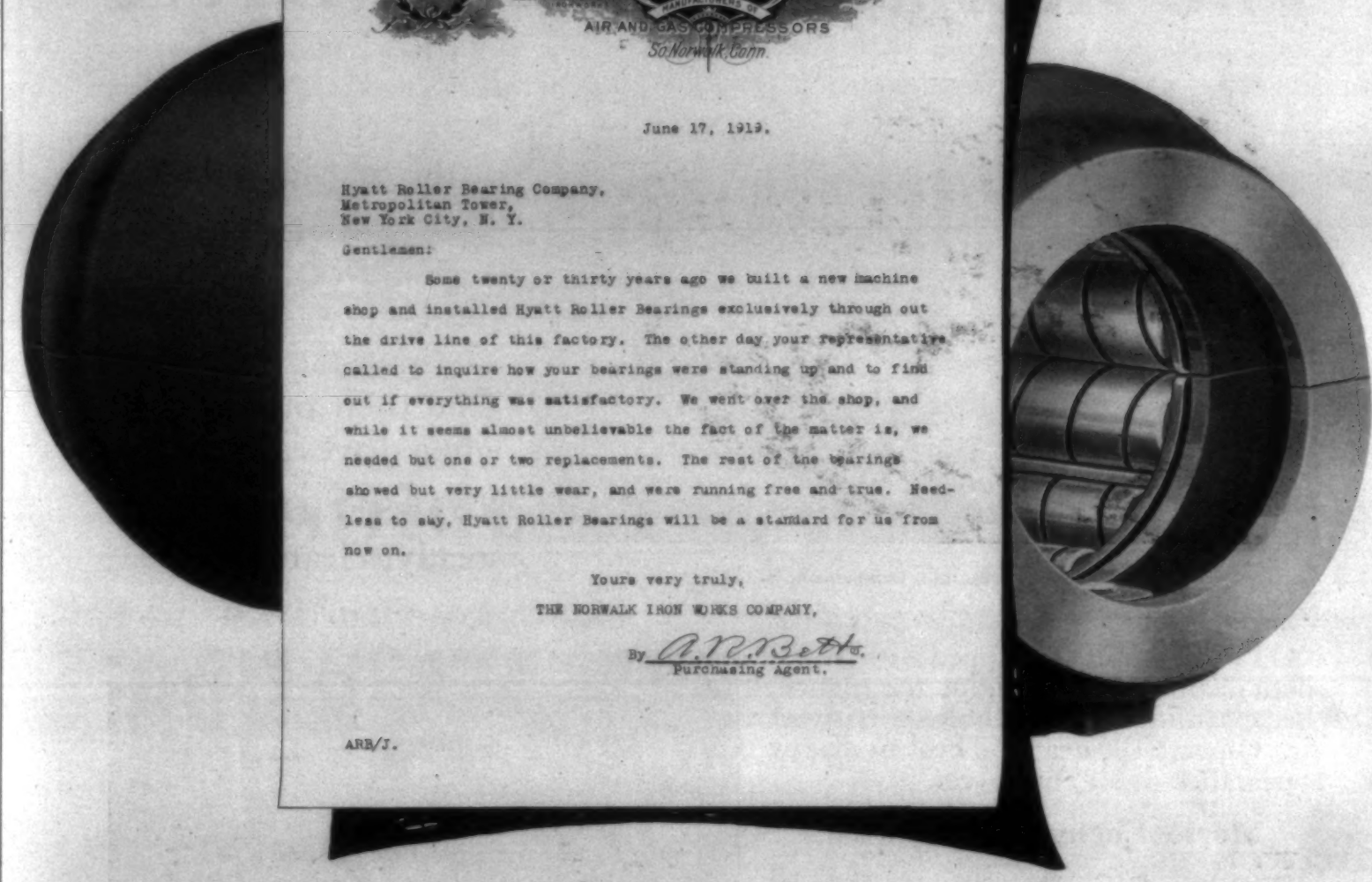
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ARB/J.

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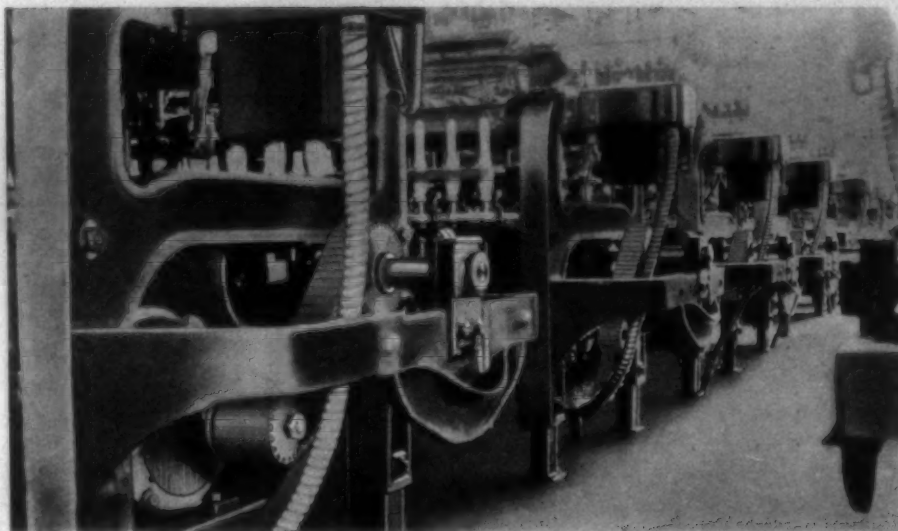
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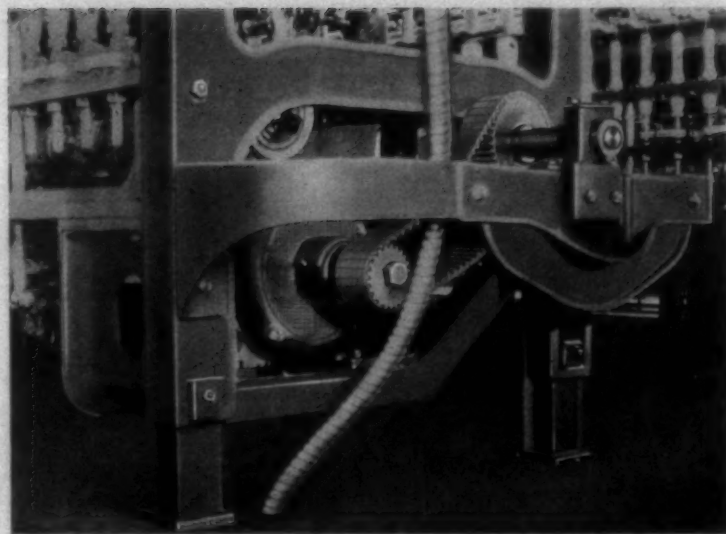
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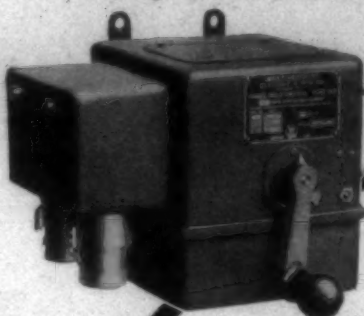
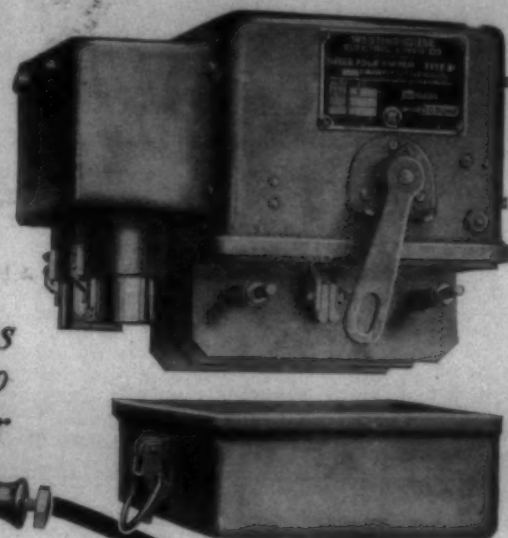
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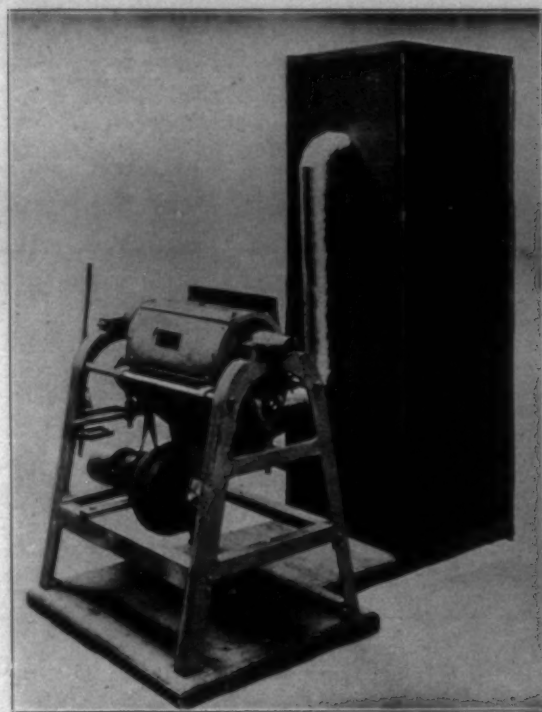
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VOL. XVIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1919

NUMBER 3

Our Great Industrial Problems

(Address by Charles Piez, President Link-Belt Company, at "Our-Country-First Conference," a national meeting held under the auspices of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Sept. 9, 1919.)

During the most prosperous period in our history, with the highest wages ever paid, with abundant opportunities for employment, with a universal public acknowledgment of labor's rights to a fuller and better life, and with an Administration and a Congress most responsive to labor's demands, we are confronted with a spirit of unrest which threatens the foundation of our social and political, as well as our industrial, structure.

The Great War brought with it such an enormous demand for labor that privileges and concessions that had been the subject of controversy for a generation, were granted without hesitation, simply to insure that continuity of industrial processes necessary to Victory. For it was Victory we were after, even though we had to sacrifice industrial efficiency—yes, the very industrial system itself, to win it.

Our problem was output regardless of cost, and we got it at the sacrifice of those safeguards and restrictions which competition usually imposes on the management of business. Is it strange that with the unlimited opportunities opened up to Labor by the war, it should have become conscious of its political power and its economic strength? Is it strange that Labor should decline to surrender any advantage gained by the war, but should press for the control of industry itself?

If the Plumb Plan is any gauge, then nationalizing the railroads, nationalizing the mines and the industries, does not mean Government ownership and operation in the ordinary acceptance of the word, but purchase out of public funds, with an absolute surrender on the part of the public of every form of control and direction to the employees, without power of revocation. I am referring to the Plumb Plan as a symptom rather than as a possibility, but it shows the character of the malady. And when organized employees of the railroads tie up

traffic in four States, and subject the public to loss and discomfort merely for the purpose of influencing a decision in a trolley strike with which the Railroad Administration was in nowise affiliated, it indicates that popular government, if its representatives lack courage, can be absolutely under the domination of an organized, selfish and unscrupulous minority.

I commend the President of the United States, and the Railroad Administration, highly for the sound and courageous attitude taken in the Southwestern railroad strike. But I regret that his position was coupled with a promise to raise wages if the Administration's efforts to reduce the cost of living proved futile. If the high cost of living is due to profiteering by merchants, manufacturers, employees, farmers or workers, then the Government ought to be able to reduce it. But if, as is more likely, investigation proves that the high cost of living is due to economic causes beyond the control of this nation, to world-wide reduction of output to a point far below present world demands, then it will be unwise, to say the least, to meet the situation by a general wage increase, unless that increase is justified by a corresponding increase in effort and output. For if our premise is correct, then the only way out of the difficulty is to produce more and consume less. Nothing else will do.

The railway organizations have evidently abandoned the fairness and consideration of action which characterized them for years, and have forgotten that the control of great power carries with it corresponding responsibilities. The railway employees, no matter what their number, or their power, are not superior to the public and its government, and means along the lines suggested by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, and covered in our resolutions, should be incorporated in pending railway legislation to protect the public from the results of wanton abuse of the great powers

now resting in the hands of these organizations.

I am opposed to government by coercion, by threat and intimidation, because it is subversive of the popular will. I am opposed to the general strike, that un-American instrument of labor oppression, because it attempts to win its point, not by its merit, but by putting an entire community to such inconvenience, trouble and loss that the public will insist on a settlement rather than submit to further pressure.

Certainly such procedure has no place in a democracy, and it will have no place if Mayor Hanson's methods at Seattle be used as a precedent.

New terms have crept into our language that carry with them a threat and a menace. Bolshevism, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the direct actionist, the Soviet, the solidarity of Labor. They are of foreign origin and receive but scant hospitality from American born workman subordinates himself too readily to the domination of his union leaders, and that he is working on the theory that loyalty to the union, and not loyalty to the public interest, is his first duty.

The union is supposed to be a form of democracy, controlled by the will of the majority; but there are few cases, indeed, in which the free and unrestricted views of the majority prevail. Meetings are subject to the same plays and tricks as political meetings, and rumors of packed meetings, coercion, intimidation, and other misuses of power, are by no means rare.

The meeting hall of the Boilermakers' Union at Seattle is reported to hold nine hundred men. The membership of this Union is said to be fifteen thousand. The vote to strike was taken last January at a late hour by men present in the hall, so that a majority of approximately six per cent of the membership, determined the policy and action of the other ninety-four per cent. And such is the loyalty, or the habit, of

the members, that the ninety-four per cent accepted the vote as binding, although private polls of several large groups showed a large majority against the strike. I believe there is no doubt that the Seattle strike was decided upon and enforced by a minority; that it was not the result of a free registration of the will of the majority, after a full discussion. Members of Unions will learn sooner or later that it is through such action as that, that confidence in their responsibility to carry out an agreement is lost, and that unionization of industrial processes is looked upon as a step toward business demoralization and ruin, by many employers.

It is to the interest of the sane rank and file of the unions to see to it that pledges and agreements be kept in both spirit and letter; that methods and practices like systematic reduction of output be discarded, so that public sympathy, which heretofore has been unstintingly given to the aims and aspirations of labor organizations, be not forfeited through wrong and harmful methods.

The unsettled conditions incident to the war, and the general desire on the part of labor to get a large share of the profits of industry, have resulted in some marked reductions of output. I have it on good authority, in two of the large cities of the country, and we may assume this condition to be fairly general, that while formerly from 1,500 to 2,500 common brick laid in the wall per day, depending upon the kind of work engaged in, represented a fair day's work for a bricklayer, today it is impossible to obtain more than from 500 to 1,000 brick laid under the same conditions. While this reduction has taken place over a number of years, the heaviest shrinkage in output has occurred during the past year and a half. And this reduction in efficiency is by no means confined to bricklayers, but is characteristic of some of the other building trades as well.

(Continued on Next Page.)

This Interesting Article on Industrial Unrest in This Country Should be Read by Every Cotton Mill Owner, Superintendent, Overseer and Employee In The South

Our Great Industrial Problems.

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

The complete unionization of the clothing industry is being accompanied by an abolition of the piece rate system and by a reduction in the daily output per worker as well. Is it not timely to suggest a national investigation to determine to what extent a reduction of average output has tended to raise the price of certain commodities?

With such evidence as this before us, can we doubt for a moment that the insistence on the continuance of the "open shop" principle in industry is made in the public interest?

Greater production, greater thrift, and frugality are the most effective factors in reducing prices, but increased production cannot be achieved unless wages be based on output instead of on hours worked.

The last two years have witnessed a wide extension of the 8-hour day, and if that has carried with it a corresponding reduction in output, and a proportionate increase in pay per hour, a very considerable increase in cost of commodities is accounted for.

I recognize, of course, that the objection of certain unions to piece work is well justified because of past abuses of this method of wage payment, but there can be no question of the fairness and soundness of paying a man for the amount of work turned out, providing the unit or piece rate of compensation is fairly and equitably determined, and its permanency guaranteed. To meet the present urgent demand for increased production we can hardly leave it to the individual operator to determine what output a fair day's work shall represent; for we will sink inevitably to the capacity of the least experienced and least ambitious, for our standard.

Wages based on output, under safeguards that will correct and prevent abuses, should be accepted by

organized labor in industries where this practice has been discarded.

There is no doubt that a considerable part of industrial unrest, and its companion, industrial shirking, grew out of the exaggerated notions of profits which the intense industrial activity during the war was supposed to yield. No account was of course taken of the outlay for buildings and special equipment which had to be paid for out of profits, nor of the heavy inroads which federal taxes made on the gross return. During the Seattle strike, agitators stated in open meetings that the largest ship yard in Seattle was earning \$60.00 per man per day, out of which the man received \$6.00. The statement was, I was told, widely accepted as representing the exact situation, and yet the facts were these: The yard employed 15,000 men, who, according to the statement, earned for the yard the small sum of \$810,000.00 profit per day, or \$250,000,000.00 per year. This represented over four times the total annual output of the yard, and more than two and a half times the value of the contracts held by it. Publicity of the facts is not a bad remedy to apply in such a case.

Another and not an inconsiderable part of present day unrest is due to the non-fulfillment of expectations growing out of the winning of the war. It was predicted that Victory would bring in a new order of things, new social conditions, new relations between employers and employees in industry. Statements of this character were largely idealistic, and referred to an extension of rights and privileges to the down-trodden races of Europe, rather than to any promise of an increase in material advantages to our own citizens. But many people built high hopes on this rhetorical groundwork, and there is naturally keen disappointment that the armistice was not followed by an immediate improvement in the status

and income of the individual. This was to be expected. To change from the excitement, the intense interest and the stimulus of war, to the commonplace and comparatively humdrum conditions of peace, required a mental readjustment of our people that could not be accomplished without manifestations of discontent and distrust. It will take time to complete the change, but in the meantime we have a much more critical industrial body to placate and satisfy, and we must look for a remedy to all unrest and convince the workers they are receiving their fair share of the profits of industry.

While this conference has not had the time to devote any considerable thought to the industrial problem, it may not be out of place to put before it certain reflections on some of the remedies which are today receiving either consideration or the test of application.

Let us admit in the first place that the industrial problem is a complicated one that will yield to no particular formula, and that where there are so many suggested remedies there is probably no single and specific remedy.

The democratization of industry is glibly spoken of as one of the remedies, and the interpretation placed on this phrase ranges from the establishment of shop committees with authority in matters affecting the employment relations, to the complete control of the industry by the employees. I am not at all impressed with the idea that by democratizing industry we can solve labor difficulties and maintain the health and prosperity of the enterprise as well.

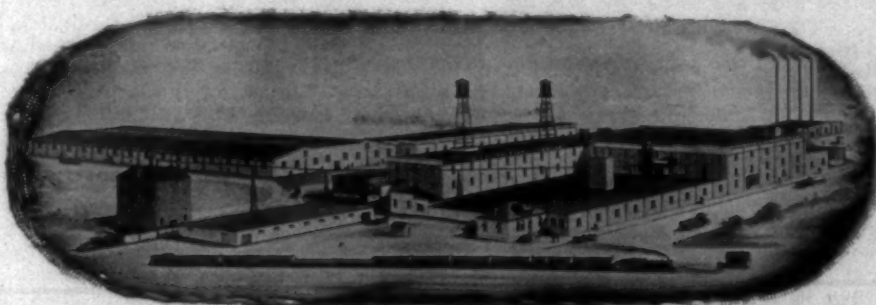
Competitive industry isn't a social or charitable affair, it is a conflict, and leadership is required to bring success. Just as the nation realized that arbitrary power must be concentrated in the hands of the President of the United States to make the nation's resources and facilities

effective in time of war, so to keep industry strong and sound it is necessary to place in the hands of the individual that runs it, positive and complete authority. No competitive business that I know of was ever successfully and profitably run by an executive committee or other form of divided authority. Democratization that goes so far as to inject a foreign and discordant element into the management of an industry, that reduces and splits up the authority of the executive (and I believe those to be the aims of the proponents of this suggestion), will either kill industry or reduce it to so moribund a condition that it will have to be kept alive at the public expense.

The prosperity of the country, the opportunities for employment, depend on keeping industry in a strong healthy shape. Co-operative production, a form of completely democratized industry, has been demonstrated a failure. Governmental operation, another form of the same kind of management, has certainly not proved a success. Let us, therefore, resist any experiment or tendencies that will weaken and ultimately destroy the vigor and success of American industry.

Another suggestion to improve the employment relationship has been profit sharing, and new experiments are being tried at every hand. I am highly interested in the results, but as a means of allaying unrest and satisfying the worker, I am afraid most of these experiments are foredoomed to failure. The schemes that succeed will succeed because of the personality of the man behind them, and not because of the merit of the schemes. Profit sharing as it is usually applied, involves payment to the deserving and the undeserving; to the ambitious, energetic, useful employee, and to the laggard who succeeds in just getting by. It is apt to result, therefore, in general

(Continued on page 28.)

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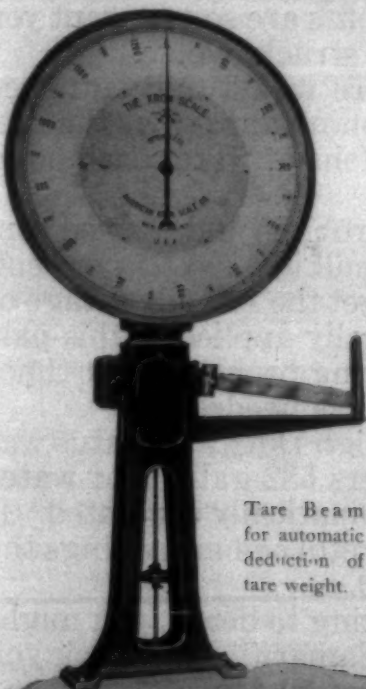
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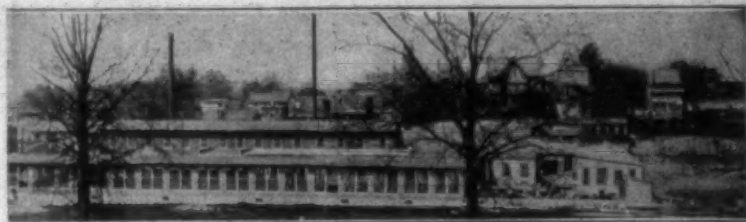
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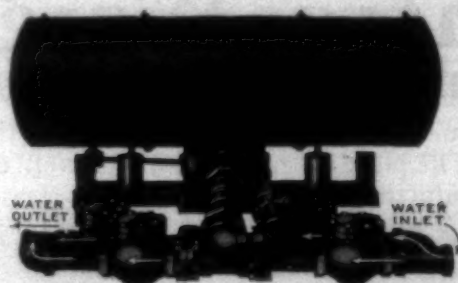


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"The machine installed here in our factory by you some time ago, under the guarantee that it would handle the condensed steam in our radiators and return the same to the boiler has performed this service satisfactorily and we are pleased with the result."—United Metal Manufacturing Co., Norwich, Conn.

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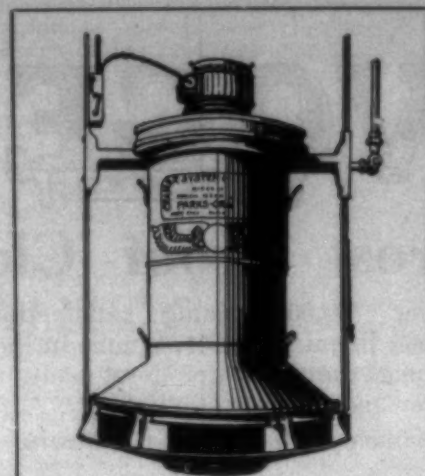
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If your mill has no air conditioning equipment—and you install even an inadequate, unscientifically designed apparatus, the immediate benefits are so apparent you think the clock has struck twelve.

But listen! There was a mill equipped with an air conditioning apparatus that delivered but 140 gallons of water each hour.

Not enough.

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A new Cramer High Duty apparatus was installed. It delivers 582 gallons of water per hour. It is automatically regulated. It cost \$20,000.00. It returned in earnings the first year \$28,000.00.

If you were freezing to death, you might be grateful to the Samaritan who took you in—even to a room at 50 degrees.

Air conditioning isn't that kind of a proposition. Apparatus installed on a basis of guess; apparatus that is installed inadequately is tremendously expensive for you. No matter what you pay for it.

PARKS-CRAMER COMPANY
FITCHBURG BOSTON CHARLOTTE

Text of Agreement as Signed at High Point.

The text of the agreement signed by the High Point, N. C., manufacturers and employees, and witnessed by Governor Bickett, settling the labor trouble, was as follows:

"In order to bring about a settlement of certain differences between the men who work with their brain and hands and the men who work with their brain and money in the manufacturing business in the city of High Point and in order to insure the future friendly business relations between all parties engaged in such manufacturing business and to place the same on a basis of enduring peace and prosperity, the manufacturers and employees of High Point each acting through the committee who signs this paper here contract and agree, as follows:

"1. The manufacturers frankly and in good faith concede that the employees have a right to join any labor union they see fit and the manufacturers pledge that they will not in any way, directly or indirectly, discriminate against such employee in his employment or in his treatment because he may belong to a labor union.

"2. Each manufacturer agrees at all times to receive and give careful and considerate hearing to any appointed representative of his employees on any question in which employees may be concerned.

"3. The employees frankly and in good faith concede that every employee has the right to decline to join any labor union and all employees hereby pledge that they will in no way maltreat, offend or be discourteous to any employee because he does not belong to a labor union; that the purpose of this article and of article one is to secure for the manufacturers of the city of High Point the permanent application of the principle of the open shop and this principle must be applied alike to union and non-union men.

"4. All parties to this contract believe that in order to build up any business and to develop the character of the men engaged in it a premium should be placed on industry and efficiency and to this end it is mutually contracted and agreed that paying for piece work and otherwise rewarding the industrious and efficient employee shall in no way be interfered with.

"5. It is believed by all parties to this contract that walkouts and lockouts result in friction and waste that impair the ability of the business to properly reward those who are engaged in it, and that both walkouts and lockouts should be avoided wherever possible. To this end it is agreed by all parties hereto that should any differences arise between any manufacturer and his employees not especially covered by the foregoing articles, then a serious and conscientious effort must be made by the management and the employees to adjust such differences and if this should prove to be impossible then such differences shall be submitted to a board of arbitration composed of one man named by the manufacturers and one man named by employees, both of whom shall have been a resident of

the city of High Point for a period of two years at the time of his appointment, and if these two cannot agree they shall select a third disinterested party who at time of his selection shall have been a resident of the city of High Point for a period of two years, and in the event the first two cannot agree on a third party, then the governor of the state of North Carolina shall appoint the

third party subject to the same residential and disinterested limitations. That the employees of the manufacturers of the city of High Point shall not go on strike in sympathy with an outside organization or be subject to orders from parties who have not lived and maintained a residence in the city of High Point.

"6. That under the above conditions the manufacturers agree that

the factories shall be re-opened on the 17th of September, 1919. All employees agree to return to work on a basis of fifty-five (55) hours constituting a week's work and that hourly wages shall be paid on this basis.

"7. It being herein and hereby distinctly understood and agreed that this agreement shall not be understood as any sort or kind of col-

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lective bargaining with either agents, committees or representatives of union labor.

"Fred N. Tate,

"For the Manufacturers.

"Governor T. W. Bickett, Witness.

"R. E. Heffner,

"Furniture Workers.

"J. T. Scoggins,

"Glass Workers.

"G. C. Workman,

"Textilers.

"For the Employees.

"Governor T. W. Bickett, Witness.

"This the 14th day of Sept., 1919."

Digest of Questionnaires Collected Will Be Presented at October Meeting.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the meeting of the Southern Textile Association which is to be held here on October 24 and 25. A special effort is being made to have this meeting the most largely attended in the history of the association. A. B. Carter, who was here in the interest of the meeting for several days, says that the attendance idea is to be stressed as never before. While all the meetings are always well attended, nothing like the full membership is ever present at the conventions and it is with this idea in mind that the officials are making strenuous efforts to have a large attendance.

One feature of the meeting which will prove of a great deal of benefit to those who attend will be a presentation of the data which the association has collected through questionnaires during the last few

months; this information being a digest of the opinions of hundreds of practical mill men, covering technical points in cotton manufacturing.

At the last meeting of the Southern Textile Association, committees were appointed to collect information on carding, spinning, weaving, and other departments of manufacturing. These committees sent out a large number of questionnaires, asking for the information they desired. President Gordon Cobb states that these questionnaires were mailed to every member of the association and that the responses have been very gratifying. As soon as all the information is in, the chairmen of the committees will summarize it into one paper, which will be presented at the meeting. Mr. Cobb states that the questionnaire system has given the association "information which cannot be obtained from any text book and that it will be enlarged upon until the Southern Textile Association will be the best source of practical textile information in existence."

A meeting was recently held here of all men engaged in the textile machinery, supply and allied lines and committees appointed that will take care of the entertainment of the visitors who come for the meeting.

J. E. Williams has been transferred from superintendent of finishing to superintendent of Mill No. 1 at the Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

REAL PLUMBING IS BY FAR THE CHEAPEST

Trying to substitute surface sanitary systems for scientific modern systems is a losing fight against heavy odds and means a serious loss eventually in more ways than one. So don't try it.

The development of your own business, with its ideal of first-class management, and its problems of production, etc., is an intensely interesting thing. No one can achieve success by half-way methods in business. To be thorough is an inspiring task for every real executive.

You can develop an effective combination of health, production, and cleanliness only through opportunities presented in the modern plumber's formula.

No system can achieve this combination by being simply an invitation—a substitute for the genuine article.

Do you know that enlightened physicians all over the country recommend the running water system of sanitation as the most likely way to secure and preserve health, thus making for an idealized working community all around?

There are the best of logical reasons for these opinions, and these reasons will be very interesting to everyone.

In the first place, every physician realizes and agrees that the larger per cent of human illness are caused directly or indirectly by accumulated filth. Where nothing has been done for its disposal it's bound to accumulate.

That's the reason when the physician calls he gives directions about "Cleaning Up" before commencing to treat a fever, for instance.

It's ten to one that no specific trouble would have developed if there were no accumulation of filth—if it had been carried completely away by a constant stream of flowing water.

And that's the reason the famous physicians and great scientists specifically hold that the modern sanitary system lengthens the lives of employees and boosts production, and that any system short of that is exceedingly risky and eventually ineffective.

The modern system is Nature's own relief and protection—just flowing water used in the right way cleans an entire community from waste accumulations, which are highly undesirable, and keeps it clean and pure as Nature demands for the

health and comfort of all.

What's the use of setting up a system which merely exists only in name and in a few years will be run down and out of commission? Its initial cost may glitter temptingly in comparison with that of a real sanitary system, but the onward march of time will prove the wisdom of installing the wonderful system that scientists and physicians recognize as the best.

The modern system has proved its purpose, and is fulfilling its mission. Scores of manufacturing plants have found rejuvenation and bigger profits from the installation of the modern system. They didn't trifle with the health of their workers and their output by relying on an inferior scheme of sanitation for their plants.

The new spirit of America—progressiveness, enterprise, new methods—means a great deal to every executive. Modern sanitary appliances are keeping step. The inferior is not considered. It is a negative asset. The new expansion of business creates a greater need for the perfect, complete system installed with system and foresight.

Beware the imitation, the substitute. It is costly in every venture and is no more risky anywhere than when it enters your plumbing problems. The closest approach to the natural, efficient methods of sanitation cannot be made too good, and anything short of a perfect, natural, and complete system, installed by a competent plumber, is heading for the goal in the dark.

Your local plumber can give you an ideal service in connection with whatever plans you may think would cover your needs. He stands squarely and enthusiastically behind the most approved sanitary measures which mean the physical welfare of every individual worker.

Consult him today, and if ever you entertained an idea of substituting for a perfect system, he can very easily show where your immediate and permanent gain lies in choosing the best.

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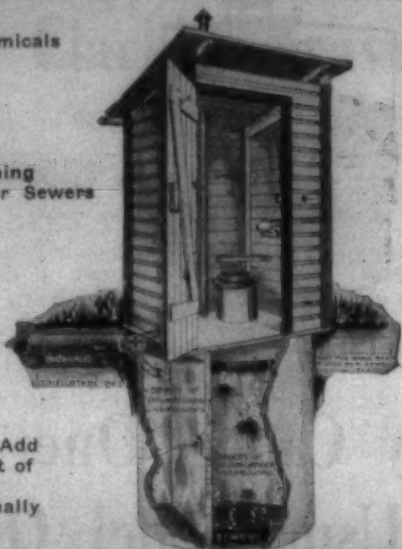
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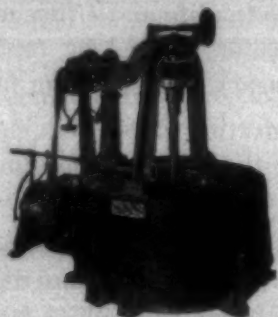
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The textile industry is a great industry. Its annual output is valued at more than one billion dollars. But it is singularly dependent upon the dyestuff producer. Fabric without color is unthinkable.

The National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., recognizes this relation to the textile consumer. It is here to serve the textile industry. It is dependent upon that industry for encouragement and for existence. If it does not serve that industry adequately it will have no reason for existence.

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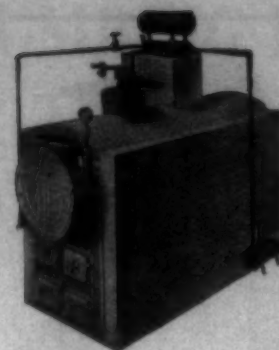
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Textile manufacturers everywhere who have installed the Morehead Back-to-Boiler System are lowering their operation costs—buying less fuel—because the Morehead System effects an average coal saving of 20 per cent.

By returning condensation direct to boilers the Morehead System furnishes you with feed water 60 to 100 degrees hotter than a pump can handle it.

It eliminates sluggish circulation by draining the condensation as it forms in steam lines.

The Morehead System keeps active every inch of heating surface of steam pipes and steam heated equipment.

It adds greatly to the life and efficiency of boilers and minimizes strains on boilers caused by feeding water of a lower temperature—necessary when a steam pump is used.

It handles condensation 95 per cent cheaper and from 100 to 150 per cent better than any steam pump can possibly handle it.

We will gladly send you complete information about the Morehead System—refer you to textile plants which have reduced fuel consumption as much as 50 per cent by installing the Morehead System. Write for catalog.

Morehead Manufacturing Co.

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For Dominion of Canada



Clark's Weave Room Calculations

By W. A. Graham Clark, Textile Expert of United States Tariff Commission

(Continued from last week.)

GREY CLOTH ANALYSIS

Mills engaged in export trade are often asked to weave cloth "to sample," and this occurs not infrequently in the domestic trade. The sample may be of any size but in many instances the mill is furnished only a small clipping and has to ascertain all particulars therefrom.

In analyzing a sample for cloth duplication we may proceed in the following order: (1) Description and weave, (2) width, (3) construction, (4) weight, (5) yarn counts and sizing, (6) reed and slashing length.

In order to show the method of analysis with the greatest clearness we will here confine ourselves to the analysis of plain grey cloth, though the basic system is the same for fancy cloths. We will first discuss the analysis of a small clipping and then of a large sample.

ANALYSIS OF A SMALL CLIPPING

(1) *Description and Weave.* The class of cloth and the weave are found by inspection. In this instance we will suppose that the sample is that of a plain grey print cloth.

(2) *Width.* In the case of a small sample for cloth duplication the customer specifies the width desired, and also usually the length of cut. In this case we will say that the cloth is desired in 38½-inch width and in 60-yard cuts.

(3) *Construction.* The ends and picks per square inch are ascertained with a pick counter. If the clipping is without selvage ends close inspection is sometimes necessary to decide which is warp and which filling. In most instances, supposing the cloth is not back starched, the warp is easily identified by the fact that it carries sizing whereas the filling does not; the warp is also usually harder twisted than the filling.

(4) *Weight.* The sample is cut to rectangular shape along warp and filling threads and weighed, using a balance that will weigh to the fraction of a grain. The larger the sample that can be cut the more accurate the determination of the weight of the cloth.

To find, from a small sample, the weight of the cloth in yards per pound:

RULE 44: Multiply square inches in sample by 7,000 (grains per pound); divide product by 36, by width of cloth in inches, and by weight of sample in grains.

This rule can be shortened as follows:

Multiply square inches in sample by 194.4; divide product by width of cloth in inches and by weight of sample in grains.

EXAMPLE: A sample cut 4 by 4 inches, having an area of 16 square inches, weighs 15.1 grains. Supposing the cloth is desired in 38½-inch width, what would it weigh in yards per pound?

$$16 \times 194.4$$

$$\text{ANSWER: } \frac{15.1 \times 38.5}{15.1 \times 38.5} = 5.35 \text{ yds. per lb.}$$

NOTE—For cloth widths that will divide into 194.4 without remainder the above rule can be shortened. For instance Rule 44 may be used as follows: Divide square inches in sample by weight of sample in grains. Multiply quotient by 5.4 for 36-inch cloth, or 4.86 for 40-inch cloth, to get weight in yards per pound.

To find, from a small sample, the weight of the cloth in ounces per linear yard:

RULE 45: Multiply weight of sample in grains by 36 and by width of cloth; divide product by

square inches in sample and by 437.5 (grains per ounce).

EXAMPLE: A sample containing 16 square inches weighs 15.1 grains. What is weight in ounces of a linear yard 38½ inches wide?

$$15.1 \times 36 \times 38.5$$

$$\text{ANSWER: } \frac{16 \times 437.5}{16 \times 437.5} = 2.99 \text{ ounces per linear yard.}$$

To find, from a small sample, the weight of the cloth in ounces per square yard:

RULE 46: Multiply weight of sample in grains by 1296 (square inches in a square yard); divide product by square inches in sample and by 437.5 (grains per ounce).

EXAMPLE: A sample containing 16 square inches weighs 15.1 grains. What is weight of a square yard in ounces?

$$15.1 \times 1296$$

$$\text{ANSWER: } \frac{16 \times 437.5}{16 \times 437.5} = 2.80 \text{ oz. per sq. yd.}$$

(5) *Yarn Counts and Sizing.* The yarn count is the number of 840-yard hanks that weigh one pound (7,000 grains). Therefore the number of yards that weigh 8 1/3 grains equals the count; and the number of lengths of 4.32 inches each that weigh one grain equals the count. The count is also found by dividing any number of yards by their weight in grains and by .12.

Comparing yarns with others of known size to determine the count is a very crude method that has no value except for rough approximations. The correct yarn count can be found only by measuring and weighing.

A ready method of ascertaining the yarn counts is afforded by a Universal Yarn Assorting Balance and the template, about 2¾ inches square, that goes therewith. The sample is cut to template size and the scale is so adjusted that the number of threads from the cut sample that it takes to balance the arm indicates direct the count of the yarn being weighed.

Another ready method is based on the fact that the count is equal to the number of lengths of 4.32 inches each that weigh one grain. If 64 lengths of 4.32 inches each weigh one grain the count is 64s; if 64 lengths of 4.32 inches weigh 2 grains the count is 32s, etc. The method of procedure can be stated as a rule.

To find from a small sample, the yarn counts in condition in cloth:

RULE 47: Cut sample 4.32 inches by 4.32 inches. Unravel one inch width of the warp yarns, smooth to remove the waviness caused by weaving and again cut to 4.32 inch length; do the same with the filling yarns. The warp count (sized) is equal to the ends per inch divided by the weight in grains of this number of warp threads each 4.32 inches long. The filling count is equal to the picks per inch divided by the weight in grains of this number of filling threads each 4.32 inches long.

EXAMPLE: A sample shows 64 ends and 60 picks per square inch. 64 ends, each 4.32 inches long, weighs 2.45 grains. 60 picks, each 4.32 inches long, weighs 1.45 grains. What are the yarn counts?

ANSWER: The warp count (sized) = 64 divided by 2.45 = 26.1s. The filling count = 60 divided by 1.45 = 41.4s.

NOTE—To obtain the spun count of the warp the 64 ends, each 4.32 inches long, can be stripped of size by boiling and reweighed. Suppose they

(Continued on page 27.)

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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B. ARP LOWRANCE.....Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1919

October 24 and 25 Are Dates of Southern Textile Association Meetings.

Through an error we stated last week that the Charlotte meeting of the Southern Textile Association was to be November 24th and 25th, whereas the dates are October 24th and 25th.

These dates were fixed some time ago and will not be changed. For the benefit of those who wish to make reservations we give below a list of the leading hotels of Charlotte:

Selwyn Hotel.
Mecklenburg Hotel.
Stonewall Hotel.
Clayton Hotel.
New Central Hotel.

The meetings will be held either at the Selwyn Hotel or the Charlotte Auditorium, the place to depend upon the plans of the entertainment committee.

Macon Strike Called Off.

With Organizer Jack Thomas of Philadelphia, Organizer J. C. Sullivan of Macon and several other strike leaders in jail and a new sheriff in charge the strike was suddenly called off by the operatives and all returned to work on the open shop plan at the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga.

Having lost three weeks in wages, committed many outrages including the murder of two women, the strikers probably decided that their "holiday" was over. Possibly the

appearance of a sheriff who was determined to grant them no more murder and thug privileges than he would grant to the bankers and lawyers of Macon had something to do with the sudden quietness that fell upon them.

The two women were shot because they were on their way to work and they had neglected to contribute to the support of Jack Thomas and his gang, through the payment of union dues. In the eyes of most union men it was therefore proper to kill them. What is law when you have a union card?

The High Point Settlement.

The press of North Carolina has rung with praise of Governor Bickett for the manner in which he settled the strike that had kept the textile and wood working plants idle at High Point, N. C., for six weeks.

Elsewhere in this issue we are publishing the text of the High Point agreement and it is certainly a fair sounding document. It promulgates principles that are basically sound and if the union men of High Point are honest, sincere or have any regard for their word or their agreements it is a good settlement.

Stripped of its verbiage there are but two paragraphs, the first being:

"(1) The manufacturers frankly and in good faith concede that the employees have a right to join any labor union they see fit and the manufacturers pledge that they will not

in any way, directly or indirectly, discriminate against such employee in his employment or in his treatment because he may belong to a labor union."

Having signed their names to this pledge everyone, including the union labor men, know that the manufacturers will comply strictly with its provisions and that union men may work absolutely without interference.

The third paragraph of the agreement reads as follows:

"(3) The employees frankly and in good faith concede that every employee has the right to decline to join any labor union and all employees hereby pledge that they will in no way maltreat, offend or be discourteous to any employee because he does not belong to a labor union; that the purpose of this article and of article one is to secure for the manufacturers of the city of High Point the permanent application of the principle of the open shop and this principle must be applied to union and non-union men."

How many men in North Carolina believe that the union operatives of High Point intend to live up to any such agreement?

The great objection that the thinking people of this country have to labor unionism is that seventy-five per cent of the leaders will not hesitate to break any agreement or any contract no matter how binding or sincere it may have been.

A contract is to the average labor union merely a scrap of paper and we will wager that the ink was not dry upon the High Point agreement before union men and women were nagging non-union operatives and calling them scabs.

An interesting feature of the High Point agreement is contained in paragraph 5, which at its end states: "The employees of the manufacturers of High Point shall not go upon a strike in sympathy with an outside organization or be subject to orders from parties who have not lived or maintained a residence in High Point."

It is a pledge that the professional organizer and agitator shall in the future take no part in High Point affairs and it is a very healthy sign.

Under the influence of outside men 4,000 men and women of High Point were idle for six weeks and lost wages estimated at \$750,000.

The agitators drew their full salaries while the local workers went hungry.

If union labor in High Point is honest and will stick to its agreements a fine settlement has been made.

September 17—The Birthday of Our Constitution.

September 17 is called the birth-

day of the Constitution of the United States, because on that day in the year 1787 the Federal Convention which drew up that great Charter of Human Liberty completed its work and adjourned.

Before its adoption, our Constitution was carefully considered and widely debated by all of the people. These discussions continued for more than a year and afforded an opportunity for the freest expression of opinion from every citizen and every social group in our country. John Fiske, the historian, records the following incident as typical:

"As the weeks went by and the issue seemed dubious, the workingmen of Boston . . . held a meeting at the Green Dragon Tavern, and passed resolutions in favor of the Constitution. . . . When Adams had read the paper, he asked Paul Revere, 'How many mechanics were at the Green Dragon when these resolutions were passed?' More, sir, than the Green Dragon could hold.' 'And where were the rest, Mr. Revere?' 'In the streets, sir.' 'And how many were in the streets?' 'More, sir, than there are stars in the sky.'"

Because the people had thus deliberately accepted the Constitution, it could with literal truth begin:

"We the people of the United States . . . do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

The Declaration of Independence had pronounced the Thirteen American Colonies free from foreign control, but it did not make them a nation. The Articles of Confederation created an alliance between them, but left them thirteen different States under separate governments. It was the Constitution that made the American people one nation, with a fundamental law and a common purpose.

This purpose as set forth in the Preamble to the Constitution was,

" . . . to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity . . ."

The Constitution, in Article VI, says:

"This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, . . . shall be the supreme law of the land and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby. . . ."

Our Constitution has won the highest admiration from lovers of liberty in other lands. William P. Gladstone, the English statesman, declared:

"The American Constitution is, so far as I can see, the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

The framers of our Constitution clearly foresaw that, to meet the future needs of a great and growing nation, changes would from time to time be required. They provided, therefore, in the Constitution itself an orderly method by which it might be amended.

The Constitution of the United States as we now have it, consists of a Preamble, seven Articles and

(Continued on page 22.)

Personal News

M. L. Lankford, from the Hermitage Mill, Camden, is now fixing looms at Kershaw, S. C.

C. H. Hammond from Fort Mill is now overseer of carding in No. 3 mill at Lancaster, S. C.

J. G. Iler has resigned as master mechanic at Ware Shoals (S. C.) Manufacturing Company.

R. W. Gibson, from the Loray Mills, has accepted position as overseers of carding and spinning at Kershaw, S. C.

C. M. LeGrande has returned to his former job as foreman of machine shop at the Capital City Mills, Columbia, S. C.

G. E. Crolley, who recently got his discharge from the army, is now running a spinning section in the Capital City Mills, Columbia, S. C.

T. J. Rush, from Siluria, Ala., has been made superintendent for Killebrew Manufacturing Company, Newton, Ala.

J. H. Knight has returned to his former position as overseer of weaving in the Hermitage Mill, at Camden, S. C.

B. D. Gaddy of Hickory will be superintendent of the new hosiery mill of the Golden Belt Manufacturing Company at Durham, N. C.

O. R. Harris, recently from Monroe, N. C., but formerly of Lancaster, S. C., is now master mechanic for the Kershaw (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

R. J. Doss, formerly overseer of spinning at Monroe (Ga.) Cotton Mills, is now night overseer of spinning at Imperial Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

T. G. Moore, formerly master mechanic at Olympia Mill, Columbia, S. C., has accepted a similar position at Ware Shoals (S. C.) Manufacturing Company.

H. W. Kirby, president of the new Gramling Cotton Mill in Spartanburg county, S. C., is now in the Northern markets purchasing machinery for the mill.

J. B. Bonnie has changed from overseer of weaving at Arkwright Mill, Spartanburg, S. C., to similar position with Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C.

H. W. Story, who has been overseer of carding and spinning at Kershaw, is now in charge of the spinning at the Capital City Mills, Columbia, S. C.

S. A. Lovelace, former overseer of weaving at Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., has been appointed superintendent for the Tyre Cord & Fabric Company, Columbus, Ohio.

R. G. Adams has resigned as overseer of weaving at Crawford Cotton Mills, Crawford, Ga., to accept a similar position with Couch Manufacturing Company, East Point, Ga.

Geo. R. Peace, who has been engineer for the Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, N. C., for a number of years, is now traveling for Fred H. White, of Charlotte.

N. V. Sanders, recently from the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, but formerly of Gaffney, has succeeded A. F. Briggs as superintendent of the Hermitage Mill at Camden, S. C.

J. F. Alexander, who was overseer of spinning at Marlboro Cotton Mills, No. 1 mill, McColl, S. C., has been elected superintendent of Dresden Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

B. L. Still, overseer of carding in the Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills, has been promoted to superintendent of Mills No. 1 and No. 3 of the same company.

J. F. Briggs, formerly superintendent of the Hermitage Mill at Camden, S. C., succeeds B. L. Still as general overseer of carding at Lancaster, S. C.

A. J. Wooten, formerly with the Dwight Manufacturing Company of Alabama City, Ala., has accepted position as overseer of spinning and spooling for Monroe (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

L. E. Anderson has been transferred from superintendent of Mill No. 1 to superintendent of Mill No. 3 at the Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

J. M. Johnson is now second hand in spinning at Moultrie (Ga.) Cotton Mills.



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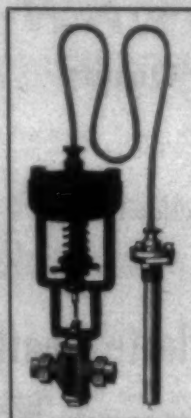


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TENNESSEE

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Oxford, N. C.—The Hemshaw Hosiery Mills will add 50 knitting machines.

Kershaw, S. C.—The Kershaw Cotton Mills will erect a number of new houses in mill village soon.

Columbia, S. C.—The Glencoe Cotton Mills will erect a number of new 4- and 6-room houses.

Salisbury, N. C.—The Salisbury Cotton Mills have installed the Cook's Vacuum Card stripping device.

Sargent, Ga.—Wahoo Manufacturing Company will more than double capacity of plant; space for 3,000 additional spindles will be provided.

Newton, Ala.—New carding and spinning machinery and a new water wheel are being installed by Killebrew Manufacturing Company.

Tarboro, N. C.—The Hart Cotton Mills have just added a number of spindles making them a total of 16,972 spindles.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—United Hosiery Mills Corporation are erecting a building 60x540 feet and will install knitting machines with electric drive; cost \$125,000.

Northport, Ala.—Rosenau Hosiery Company of Tuscaloosa, Ala., has ordered \$25,000 worth of machinery to equip a plant here for the daily production of 500 dozen pairs of hosiery.

Siler City, N. C.—The Hadley-Peoples Manufacturing Company have let contract to the Sanitary Engineering Company of Charlotte, N. C., for the installation of individual sewage disposal outfits for the operatives houses in their village.

Gibsonville, N. C.—The Gem Cotton Mills have let contract to the Sanitary Engineering Company of Charlotte, N. C., for the installation of individual sewage disposal outfits at the operatives homes in their village.

Tryon, N. C.—The Southern Mercerizing Company are building an extension to their plant 56x136 feet, standard mill construction and will add additional machinery to extend the capacity of the plant. J. E. Sirrine of Greenville, S. C., is the engineer.

China Grove, N. C.—The Patterson Manufacturing Company have let contract to the Sanitary Engineering Company, Charlotte, N. C., for installation of 60 individual septic tank closet outfits at operatives houses in their village.

Greensboro, N. C.—The Pomona Mills, Inc., are to build an addition for dye house and finishing rooms. This will be three stories in height,

125x95 feet, and a combination of reinforced concrete and standard mill construction. The have engaged J. E. Sirrine of Greenville, S. C., as engineer.

Graham, N. C.—The Travora Mfg. Co. have let contract to the Sanitary Engineering Company at Charlotte, N. C., for the installation of 45 individual septic tank sewage disposal outfits at the operatives' homes in their village.

Burlington, N. C.—The Aurora Cotton Mills, have let contract to the Sanitary Engineering Company,

Charlotte, N. C., for the installation of 50 septic tank sewage disposal outfits at the operatives' homes in their village.

Columbia, S. C.—At the Capital City plant of the Pacific Mills, preparations are under way for the installation of a lot of new machinery which will increase its equipment from 18,000 to some 30,000 spindles. This machinery will take the place of the looms which were taken out some time ago.

Sequatchie, Tenn.—The new hosiery mill in Jasper is expected to

begin operations within the next 60 days and is preparing the upper story of the building which was turned over to them by A. R. Pryor, for the installation of machinery. The new mill has been named after Mr. Pryor, who has been most active in securing it, and who is the largest stockholder.

Shelby, N. C.—The Eastside Manufacturing Company, Inc., are having built 80 houses for their employees in their new mill. These houses are modern and varying in size from three to six rooms. J. E. Sirrine of Greenville, S. C., is the engineer. The village will be laid out and finished with all modern improvements.

Durham, N. C.—The Durham Hosiery Mills Company is to erect a large mill building on the site of the old Carolina Hotel in the rear of the First National Bank building. In this building the company will manufacture silk hose under the name of "Durable-Durham." An addition is also to be erected to the company's No. 2 mill.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The Manchester Cotton Mill, which was sold last week to the Jobbers Overall Company, will increase the spindles to 30,000 and looms to 1,000, all on denim and the Jobbers Overall Company will take the entire output. The mill now has 18,840 spindles and 400 looms.

Madrid, Ala.—Madrid Cotton Mill Company has been incorporated at \$60,000. Officers are: H. O. Dowling, president; J. R. Dowling, treasurer; Ed Watford, secretary; B. W. Bingham, manager; O. H. Dunn, superintendent. Manager's office will be at Ozark, Ala., where the buying and selling will be done.

Burlington, N. C.—Burlington is to have another hosiery mill within the next few weeks. Dr. J. S. Frost, of this city, and J. E. Black, of Graham, will erect a building in east Burlington, near the old fair grounds, and install machinery for the operation of a knitting mill. The ground has been broken for the building and it is expected that the brick work will start within a few days. J. E. Black is an experienced mill man and will be the manager of the new mill. The building will be two stories and contain ample space for the operation of the new business.

Augusta, Ga.—Fire, which is believed to have started in the card room of the Groat Cotton Mill, Charles C. Groat, owner, from sparks thrown out by a passing train, completely destroyed the plant, entailing a loss estimated at \$132,000. The insurance on the building and machinery is \$2,700. Between \$6,000 and \$7,000 worth of goods, in process of completion, besides the mill and valuable cotton machinery, were also consumed by the flames. Mr.

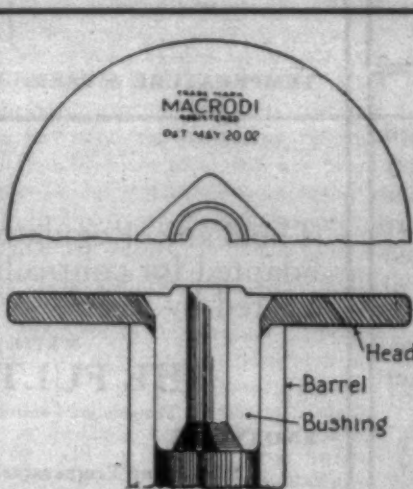
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Groat purchased the plant in June of last year from Glynn Nixon, of this city, and spent \$28,000 on alterations. He stated that he will rebuild the mill just as soon as possible.

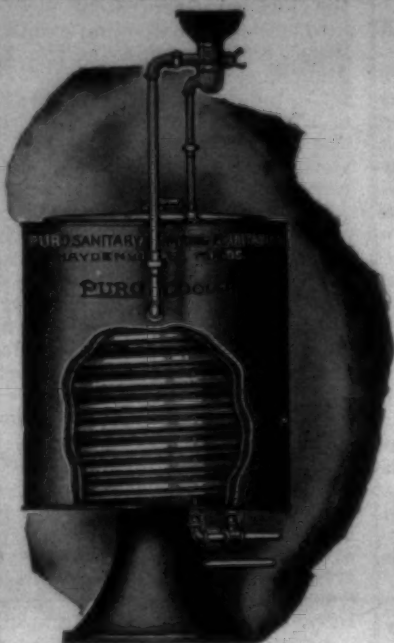
Durham, N. C.—The Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, which is under the direction of the American Tobacco Company, have officially announced that they would establish a large hosiery plant here. The plant, according to officials of the company, will rival the largest hosiery concerns of the country and on the first day of operation will produce 10,000 pairs of finished hose. A large factory building has been obtained for the first 240 knitting machines which are to be installed and in operation by December first. Plans are being drawn for additional buildings. B. D. Gaddy, of Hickory, will be superintendent. Although the initial cost of the undertaking has not been made public, it is estimated to exceed \$500,000. The plans, according to G. W. Hundley, vice president, are for the plant to be enlarged as rapidly as machinery and materials can be obtained. The officials make no secret of the plan to make the hosiery department of the company one of the largest in the world.

Columbus, Ga.—Bleecker, Ala., situated upon the Central of Georgia Railroad, about 15 miles northwest of Columbus, is soon to have a big cotton mill, according to information received here. The name of the backers of the enterprise were not made public. The mill will cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000, and will be one of the most complete

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and up-to-date in that part of the State. Bleecker is the Southern terminal of the Chattahoochee Valley Railroad, leading to West Point, and at present it has a number of enterprises, including a large cotton warehouse, at which thousands of bales of cotton are received each year; a saw and planing mill, several general stores and a ginney.

Fish Fry for Mill Officials.

Gaffney, S. C.—The Gaffney Manufacturing Company officials were tendered a pretty compliment when the section men and second hands of the mill gave them a fish fry on the banks of the historic Broad river Saturday afternoon. An abundance of fish perfectly cooked was served.

W. H. Sanders from Thomson, Ga., is now manager and superintendent of the Crawford Cotton Mills at Crawford, Ga.



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September 17—The Birthday of Our Constitution.

(Continued from Page 18.)
eighteen Amendments. These amendments, however, have not altered its fundamental conception of the relationship of government to freedom and human happiness nor its basic provisions for establishing that just relation.

What, then, are the fundamental principles of the Constitution and what are the vital rights that each of us enjoys under it?

The most fundamental of these principles is the Guarantee of Civil Liberty by the Limitation of the Powers of Government.

Chief Justice Marshall, the first great interpreter of our Constitution, says:

"This government is acknowledged by all to be one of enumerated powers. The principle that it can exercise only powers granted to it . . . is now universally admitted."

Again and again in our history, as in the history of all nations, factions for the moment in power have wished to enact laws the desire for which grew out of the passions of the hour. But they have always had to face that great principle of our Constitution which limits the powers of Government and which they dared not transgress. And so we have remained a free people.

Recognizing these wise restraints, Abraham Lincoln urges us to

"Let reverence for the law . . . become the political religion of the nation."

Lest at any time those in power should wilfully or ignorantly refuse to be governed by the limitations of authority laid down by the Constitution, a Supreme Court and lower Federal Courts were established with power to render ineffective all legislation in conflict with the Constitution. In respect to these courts, Alexander Hamilton, one of the authors of the Constitution, says:

"By a limited Constitution I understand one which contains certain specified exceptions to the legislative authority. . . . Limitations of this kind can be preserved in practice in no other way than through courts of justice, whose duty it must be to declare all acts contrary to the manifest tenor of the Constitution void."

Of the Supreme Court, Daniel Webster declares:

"The Constitution without it would be no constitution, the Government, no government."

The principles which the Constitution sought to preserve by limiting the powers of Government are partly rights of the States to local self-government and partly those individual rights which are referred to by the Declaration of Independence as "Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness."

These limitations guarantee to all States local self-government on matters not expressly set apart to

the Federal Government.

In respect to individual rights, our Constitution provides in the Fifth Amendment:

"No person shall . . . be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

Under this provision all American citizens enjoy equal rights. They differ unavoidably in natural aptitudes, in the amount of their fortunes, in their ability to acquire property and in wisdom and intelligence in the management of affairs; but all citizens enjoy the protection of "due process of law."

What is "due process of law"? Daniel Webster describes it as:

" . . . the law which hears before it condemns; which proceeds upon inquiry and renders judgment only after trial. The meaning is that every citizen shall hold his life, liberty, property and immunities under the protection of the general rules which govern society."

Adequate protection of life and liberty of the individual citizen is the first purpose and duty of government. Subject to the public interest, the individual must be free to live and labor where and as he will. This is the very essence of freedom under the law.

In this provision of the Constitution also lies protection of every individual in his right to possess and enjoy private property, whether its value is large or small, whether it is in savings or securities, in lands or merchandise. Such possession and enjoyment have always in America been considered as rights inherent in the nature of man. To protect all men equally in their right to own and freely use, subject only to the public interest, the fruits of their labor, their economy and their enterprise, is a primary function of government; and this our Constitution recognizes and avows. The prosperity of the United States has been built on this bed-rock foundation, which stimulates every citizen in our great country, by toil and thrift to produce and acquire more, and thus to improve his condition.

Another great principle of our Constitution is that of Representative Government.

It is manifestly impossible for all of the people personally to take an active part in the administration of government. It, therefore, became necessary to devise a system by which every citizen would be afforded an opportunity to be represented in the government. In this way all citizens have a part in the making of laws through representatives accountable to them for their actions.

But the people of the United States were already citizens of self-governing States when the Constitution was adopted. They had rights as citizens of those States and, if they were to be fully represented, it must be both as individuals and as citizens of the States. Out of this consideration grew the division of the Congress into a Senate and a House of Representatives.

This representative system establishes a direct and continuing personal relation between the people and their Government, by which the will of the majority can at all times

be expressed in legislative action. By the constitutional provision for frequent elections, their representatives are from time to time made directly responsible to the people whose servants they are.

The third fundamental principle of our Constitution is the Division of the Powers of the Government.

This division into Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers is to the end that there shall be no one master with sole power to make, define and execute the laws, but that there shall be a system of check and balances to prevent the usurpation of undue power by any branch of Government, and thus insure to every citizen equal operation of just laws.

Under our Constitution laws are made by Congress, interpreted by the Courts and enforced by the President; and each of these departments of the Government, though closely inter-related, operates independently.

This provision of our Constitution for the division of the powers of the Government has been one of the bulwarks of our liberty. James Madison, one of the authors of the Constitution and afterwards President of the United States, says:

"No political truth is of greater intrinsic value. . . . The accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive and judiciary, in the same hands, whether of one, a few or many, and whether hereditary, self-appointed, or elective, may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny."

Such in brief are the ideals that our fathers embodied in our frame of government, and such are the benefits thereby secured. Even in this day of momentous social changes, the American people are thoroughly convinced that the underlying principles of our Constitution are the cornerstone of their liberties. They realize that these basic principles are not merely a plan chosen from among several equally available plans and suited to one age only, but that they are enduring principles of human justice, drawn from the moral nature of man as revealed in history.

Under our Constitution we as a people have enjoyed a condition of progress and prosperity, of individual and national security and well-being, and of industrial development that is unparalleled in the history of nations.

Our Constitution is our great birthright. Jealousy to safeguard its fundamental structure, and thus to preserve for ourselves and posterity the advantages enjoyed under it, is the sacred duty and the high privilege of every citizen of the United States.

Well may we endorse the appeal of George Washington, the Father of his Country, when in his first Thanksgiving Proclamation he urged the people to petition

"the great Lord and Ruler of Nations . . . to render our national government a blessing to all the people, by constantly being a government of wise, just and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed."

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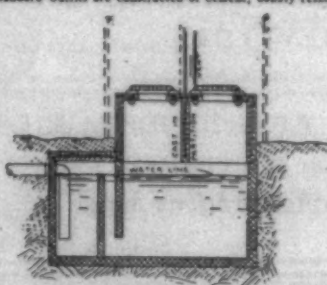
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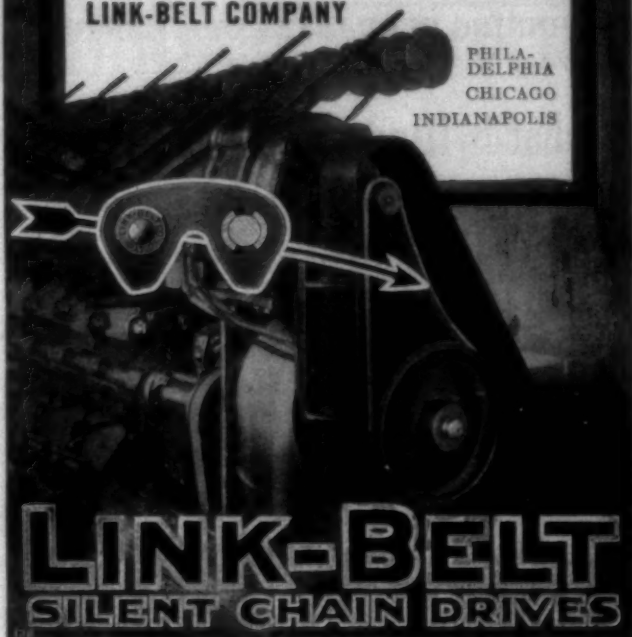
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Chicago.—The stage is set for the influx of 20,000 delegates and exhibitors to the Fifth National Exposition of Chemical Industries—an exposition that will far overshadow all previous efforts along this line.

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Commercial and industrial organizations from all parts of the nation are hurrying representatives to Chicago to make observations, to study various subjects as they are taken up at sessions of the four

great organizations meeting in connection with the exposition. Ocean passage was arranged for several days ago by a number of foreign chemists who will carry back to Europe the story of America's progress in chemistry—of America's leadership in the world in chemistry.

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Clark's Weave Room Calculations

(Continued from Page 17)

weigh, with allowance for natural moisture, 2.3 grains. Then the spun count would be 64 divided by 2.3 or 27.8s. Allowing for the margin of error in obtaining grain weights of such short lengths we can consider that the warp was originally 28s and the filling, say, 42s. If the sized weight of the warp is 2.45 grains and the unsized weight 2.3 grains, the percentage of sizing on warp is 2.45 minus 2.30, divided by 2.30, or around 6½%.

Stripping. The size is removed by boiling the yarn in a weak solution of soda, or steeping in a weak solution of acid, followed by rinsing in clean water and drying. In drying the yarn is put in a glass jar or bottle which is placed in an oven. It is preferred to use a small drying oven to which is attached a thermometer and to bring the temperature up to 212 degrees. On removing the bottle, sufficient time should be allowed for cooling, and the yarn then extracted with pincers (to avoid moisture from the hands), and weighed. This gives the bone dry weight, to which is added 7.834% to bring the yarn up to its natural condition with 8½% moisture contents.

(6) **Reed and Slashing Length.** Having obtained the width, weight, and yarn counts, the average yarn count can be ascertained from Rules 17 or 21. The contraction in warp and in filling during weaving can then be found direct from the table given for contraction percentages in weaving plain cloths. Having the contractions the width in reed, and the reed required, also the slashing length, can be obtained by simple calculation according to the rules previously given under those heads.

ANALYSIS OF A LARGE SAMPLE

(1) **Description and Weave.** We will assume that, as before, inspection shows sample to be of plain grey print cloth.

(2) **Width.** In measuring the width care should be taken to get the full width intended without undue stretching. Width is found to be 38½ inches.

(3) **Construction.** The ends and picks per square inch are ascertained, as before, with a pick counter. The total ends in warp should be counted for exact accuracy or else the selvage ends counted and added to the product of the sley times the width inside of selvage. We will suppose, as before, that the construction is 64x60. The total ends in warp are found to be 2500.

(4) **Weight.** One full yard, or more if available, should be accurately weighed, and the weight in yards per pound found by dividing 7,000 by the

weight of one linear yard in grains. If one yard weighs 1,308 grains then the cloth weighs 5.35 yards to the pound.

(5) **Yarn Counts and Sizing.** Unravel one inch, 60 picks, of filling and weigh; suppose this comes to 13.85 grains. If there are 60 picks per inch there are 60 × 36 or 2160 picks per yard and therefore the weight of the filling in a linear yard = 13.85 × 2160 divided by 60 = 498 grains. As the weight of the cloth equals 1308 grains, the weight of the sized warp in a linear yard equals 1308 minus 498, or 810 grains.

To obtain the length of filling pull out four continuous picks, place two of the loops, made by the shuttle in reversing, around a pin stuck in the edge of a table and carefully pull the other ends to remove the waviness caused in weaving, taking care to avoid undue elongation of the yarn. Suppose the length of pick is found to have been 41.2 inches then the length of filling in a linear yard equals 2160 times 41.2 divided by 36, or 2472 yards.

To obtain the length of warp used pull out a couple of ends and carefully stretch to remove the waviness caused by weaving. Suppose the length is found to be 38.3 inches then the total length of warp in a linear yard of the cloth equals 2500 (total ends) times 38.3 divided by 36, or 2660 yards.

The count of any yarn can be found by dividing the length in yards by .12 and by the weight in grains. Therefore from above the filling count would be 2472 divided by 498 and by .12, or 41.3s. The warp count (sized) would be 2660 divided by 810 by .12, or 27.3s.

The original spun count of the warp and the percentage of sizing can be ascertained, as in the case of the small clipping, by boiling to remove the size and again weighing.

(6) **Reed and Slashing Length.** The length of the pick, which is the same as the width in reed, has been found under (5) to be 41.2 inches, and the filling contraction is therefore 41.2 minus 38.5 divided by 41.2 or 6.55%. 1 — 6.55% = .945. If there are 64 ends per inch in the cloth the reed required is 64 times .945 divided by 2, or 30.14, say 30, dents per inch.

Under (5) above it was found that 38.3 inches, equal to 1.064 yards, of warp yarn was contained in each 36-inch length as measured in the cloth. For 100 yards of cloth there would be required 106.4 yards of warp, and for a 60-yard cut of cloth there would be required 60 × 1.064 or 63.84 yards of warp from the slasher.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

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Sanitary Engineers
and Contractors

Our Industrial Problems.

(Continued from page 10.)

dissatisfaction, and a lowering of the standard of efficiency. Many plans have been tried, but a small fraction survive. The profits of the average industry are rarely sufficient to make the amount distributed to the individual large enough to stimulate and retain his interest, and only exceptional industries like that of Mr. Ford can continue to make really effective distribution. I like Mr. Ford's plan, for it consists in paying high wages and insisting that the employees earn them. My own conviction is that the best system for profit sharing consists in the opportunity for earning liberal wages for a standard amount of work performed, and that extra effort and output for extra quality, ought to entitle the man to earn wages in considerable excess of the prevailing rates. This gives the man an immediate return on work, that is within his own control, and does not force him to wait until the end of the year for an indefinite share in an uncertain profit.

The idea of taking labor into partnership is offered as another remedy. It sounds alluring, but, like profit sharing, is another one of those schemes it is difficult to make workable and permanently effective. In the first place, the average industry, with an investment of, say, \$2,000 per employee, rarely earns in normal times as much as \$1.00 per employee per day. When the return for capital invested is set aside and provision is made for necessary additions and extensions, there is little or no cash to divide, and there is general disappointment among the partners. If any division is made, it must be made in stock, or its equivalent—it can't be made in cash.

Interest in the ownership of a business undoubtedly has a steady effect, but this interest must be earned through thrift and sacrifice, and not demanded as a right. I will not admit that the success of the industry I am at the head of has been gained at the expense of our wage-earners, that its continued growth has been due wholly to them, and that its capital and surplus have been accumulated by withholding from the men a part of their just earnings.

Our industry, like many other American industries, started through the ingenuity, inventiveness and business sagacity of men who entered a new and untried field. It grew through the thrift and energy of these same men. They weathered its storms, stayed with it through its discouragements, and kept it in the van by the constant addition of new and useful developments, and by the addition of capital for the use of which they mortgaged their future. There are no wrongs to be righted, no redress to make, and no moral justification for turning over title to part of our business to our present wage-earners. I say this in full recognition of the splendid and valuable service rendered by some of our employees, because I feel that full compensation was given, not only for daily tasks performed, but for suggestions and extra services that were useful to the corporation.

And yet I am strongly convinced that a real pecuniary interest by the employees in an industry is a good thing, provided that interest is paid for. Partnership must carry with it a sense of responsibility in the pecuniary success of the venture, and cannot be helpful or effective if it represents an association in which one partner is purely interested in securing all he can for himself, without thought of the continued strength and success of the venture. I am in favor of opening up the opportunity for acquiring a stock interest in an industry, to every workman whose length and character of service justifies it, and who has the nerve to assume the responsibility to pay for that interest in cash. And when the stock acquired by workmen and employees reached a proper volume, I would gladly welcome a representative of their choosing, as a member of the board of directors.

Representation on the board, except on the basis of stock interest, would not and could not bring about the purpose which the proponents of this suggestion have in mind, but would impair, if not ultimately destroy, the very life of the industry.

I believe that the biggest problem industrial management faces today is the labor and production problem; that it transcends in importance the sales and the financial problems, and that it is worthy of the exclusive and direct attention of the chief executive.

Many of the so-called remedies are but substitutes for that direct contact and attention which the chief executive, amid the pressure of other duties, is unable to give. My suggestion to the executives of the industries is to get back in touch with employment, production and wage problems, until a solution, applicable in your case, is found, and delegate to others the supervision of sales, finance, and general policies which now absorb all available time.

Supply and Demand Conditions.

For a long time past a great deal has been heard in the dry goods markets concerning statistical conditions, psychological tendencies, underproduction, labors' inertia and profiteering on the part of everybody. The old-fashioned subject of supply and demand, as applied to the dry goods business, is no longer heard except among some old merchandise men who have grown gray in service and have quietly accumulated wisdom and money.

Occasionally some jobber comes to town with weeds on his boots and talks of the good demand for merchandise and the troubles he has in locating supplies at prices he can afford to pay. Once in a rare great while a man who has been trained in Boston or St. Louis and who has unfortunately drifted into trade in New York, expresses weariness over the terms he hears from men who learned business in school and wonders if the time will ever come again when merchandising will be predicated on supply and demand conditions and nothing else.

Such a man finds himself lonesome on Fourth Avenue or Worth street. It is only when he drifts over to Eldridge street, or runs

across a very old-fashioned man, having nothing in the world but common sense as his guide, that he feels that all of his own knowledge is not unsound and that his own ripe experience has some real value in life. Perhaps the merchants of New York think more than other people, but if you want to get a really clear idea of things as they are it is worth while often to meet up and talk with a manufacturer from Maine or North Carolina or a merchant from the river towns or the Northwest.

Men of this calibre contend that all the new business terms with which papers are filled are tending to obscure the working of a very patriarchal law. The supply of goods dominates the price, they say, and just now the supply is short in many things.

In commenting on dress gingham prices this week one of them said that the whole story of the abnormal values put upon cloths of this character was contained in a short supply. The use or consumption of the goods has been larger, proportionally than was the case before the war, and much larger in proportion to the other kind of goods produced in the past year.

The part that demand has played in these goods is interesting. The gingham vogue has been enhanced by advertising, by a need for economy (which was easily satisfied before the goods began to sell for \$1 a yard), and by the general serviceability of the fabrics themselves. But as the demand increased the supply at the mills began to diminish. Many mills that had made nothing else but gingham were forced into different kinds of war work.

And then there was the loss of a great deal of skilled gingham help through drafts for the war and through inducements held out to mill workers by shipyards, munition plants, and so on. The disorganization of working forces in gingham mills was greater than in many other textile mills, for really skilled gingham weavers, beamers, dyers, and so on, are not made in a week and cannot be imported very fast. Before many of the jobbers sensed the real demand for gingham their own supplies were worked down below normal, and many of these stocks have never regained normal volume.

There were strikers galore in the gingham mills, and many of them never received attention from the newspapers, and attracted little attention even in the trade handling the merchandise. There were too many other things to think of, and profits on the limited quantities that were produced shut out all thought of how long they would last or whether goods were actually scarce or only nominally so.

It is inevitable that as conditions become more settled gingham output will grow, and, even if it does not, many other goods will appear in the markets to compete with it and take its place. The demand will lessen in relation to the volume of supply, and while this will probably not occur for some time the tendency will be in that direction. And if it does not the supply will increase, so that, either way, the law of supply and demand will be worth

watching in its effects upon this cloth.

There are many kinds of cotton duck that are just as difficult to make well as some sorts of gingham, yet they can be had for almost cost. There is no great demand for them, and the supply has increased faster than stocks have been absorbed. Just as long as the cotton duck markets are over-burdened with supply, unless there is again an abnormal demand for them, from Government or other sources, it will be hard to get fair or even profitable prices for them.

In the case of print cloths, there was a time when the Government was cutting off the supply. That is not so today, and the print cloth mills are running better, relatively, than mills making many other kinds of goods. There are thousands of automatic looms making print cloths, so that help scarcity is not such a formidable factor in the supply.

The part that demand plays in merchandising is a most powerful one, and its influence has been emphasized much more than anything else in recent days. It is stated, for example, that there is an overwhelming demand for many goods that are so very high priced, hence traders are justified in asking all they can get for the limited supply. It is right at this point that good merchants never go wrong. They look upon demand as a quickly changing factor in the business. The supply conditions are more stable. If there is an over-production in sight, the shrewd merchant knows it long before salesmen have ceased talking about demand. If there is a real scarcity, he knows it also, but scarcity in itself will not bring on a demand.

At the present time there are certain factors at work affecting demand for dry goods that are not receiving the degree of attention they deserve. A short time ago a buyer went into a bleached goods house and begged the agent to sell him some goods, as the demand in his territory was limitless, and he must have merchandise. When he was told the last price on the goods and that no spot goods were available, he grew more anxious than ever. He was sure he would have to get the goods then. But when he was finally told that if he would pay a slight advance, of less than 5 per cent, he actually refused the goods. The demand he had been talking about ceased at once and finally oozed from his finger tips.

This serves to illustrate the fact that there may be much talk of a great demand for merchandise when goods are said to be scarce. But if goods are found to be plentiful as soon as the price is raised, then the more keenly the merchant watches the demand, the happier and safer he will be.—Journal of Commerce.

Willis: "Our company was getting 1,000 barrels a day when suddenly on December 1 our production stopped."

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Willis: "Who's talking about oil wells? This was a brewery."

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Southern Office: GREENVILLE, S. C.

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MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR
PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL
PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

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COTTON MILL STOCKS A SPECIALTY

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DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

"The heresy of today is the orthodoxy of tomorrow."

DYE YOUR YARNS IN THE WOUND FORM

on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity to see you and fully explain all details.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Less Waste---Cleaner Yarns

Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

Greenville, S. C. Providence, R. I.

Electric Wiring and Construction

TEXTILE WORK A SPECIALTY

Let us estimate on your new village or extension to mill or village

F. E. ROBINSON

Electrical Contractor

22 West 5th Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—Trading in cotton yarns lapsed toward the vanishing point but prices remained firm especially for combed yarns.

A thorough canvass of the leading factors in the local situation brought to light a typical case which appears to indicate that even if the yarn market were able to discount other adverse conditions, labor difficulties would prove insuperable in any concerted attempt to stimulate trading in yarns.

The case in point is that of a large local house, which a few days ago received an inquiry for high grade yarns of a certain group and number, urgently required by a customer who offered a premium for delivery, because of the special character of the business. The local broker sent a wire to probably the only spinners in the country who could handle the business, the latter being the largest of their kind in the world. Promptly, there came back a wire in reply regretting inability to handle the order, even at the attractive figure offered, because of a reduction to 40 per cent of normal operation, due to labor trouble.

A day later the same local house was offered a considerable quantity of ordinary carded yarn at a figure some 10 per cent below the current market. The broker approached a big hosiery and underwear mill here, which holds a hosiery contract from one of the two largest mail order houses in the Middle West. The manufacturer admitted that the broker's offer was attractive. Then the broker was shown a telegram from Chicago stating that it was positively necessary that the manufacturer wire at once his price on new business, together with nearest delivery dates, as this information was needed immediately for catalog purposes.

The manufacturer's wire to this wire was also shown to the broker. It was a point-blank refusal to attempt a guess at either price or delivery, on the ground that the manufacturer was at sea as to yarn prices, with his plant periodically prostrated by labor walkouts.

The mill owner then laid his final card on the table by taking the broker through the mill. Operation was proceeding in some departments on a 40 per cent basis. In one room, there were 200 machines, every one of which was idle, and had been standing under covers for nearly three weeks.

Next, they went to the storerooms of the mill. These were literally jammed with yarns, constituting a stock fully four times as large as the mill ever had on hand before at this time of the year.

The broker naturally threw up his hands and quit at this showing. His state of mind today is much the same as that of many on both sides of the yarn market. Customers are watching the cotton market with a view to making up their minds about yarn. Cotton prices, in turn, seem to be largely dependent on developments of the near future in the

status of foreign exchange. There are yet other factors making for uncertainty. But when it comes to sudden jolts, the yarn market is worst beset, both on its buying and selling sides, by the most uncertain labor situation in its history.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.
6s-10s...60 — 26s...80 —
12s-14s...62 — 30s...85 —86
16s...63 — 40s...1.00—1.0
20s...68 —70 50s...1.20—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins
4s-8s...54 — 36s...90 —94
10s-12s...56 — 40s...95 —1.0
16s...58 — 50s...1.2
14s...58 —60 60s...1.40

Upstate Yarns
24s...68 —70 8s, 3 and
26s...75 — 4-ply.50 —52
30s...85 —86

Southern Single Chain Warps
6s-12s...57 — 24s...69 —
14s...58 — 26s...74 —
16s...60 — 30s...79 —
20s...65 — 40s...94 —95
22s...68 —

Southern Single Skeins
5s-8s...55 — 20s...65 —
10s...58 — 22s...68 —
12s...58 1/2 — 24s...72 —
14s...59 — 26s...75 —
16s...60 — 30s...85 —

Southern Frame Cones
8s...55 — 20s...60 —61
10s...56 — 22s...61 —
12s...56 — 24s...65 —
14s...57 — 26s...66 —
16s...58 — 30s...62 —
18s...60 — 30s extra.71 —

Combed Peeler Cones
10s...82 — 26s...94 —
12s...83 — 28s...97 —
14s...84 — 36s...1.00—
16s...85 1/2 — 32s...1.12—
18s...87 — 34s...1.15—
20s...88 1/2 — 36s...1.17—
22s...90 — 40s...1.21—
24s...92 —

Cotton Consumption For Month of August.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Cotton consumed during August amounted to 502,536 bales of lint and 21,171 of linters, the Census Bureau announced today. In August last year, 534,971 bales of lint and 101,299 of linters were consumed.

Cotton on hand August 31, was: In consuming establishments, 1,136,539 bales of lint and 262,656 of linters, compared with 1,215,852 of lint and 153,661 of linters a year ago, and in public storage and at compresses, 1,851,096 bales of lint and 224,054 of linters, compared with 1,804,500 of lint and 115,698 of linters a year ago.

Cotton spindles active during August numbered 34,187,310, compared with 33,601,305 a year ago.

Imports were 14,070 bales, compared with 7,636 in August, last year.

Exports amounted to 473,872 bales, including 5,186 bales of linters, compared with 287,450 bales, including 12,644 of linters, in August, last year.

Statistics for cotton growing states are:

Cotton consumed during August, 273,755 bales, compared with 298,356 in August, last year.

Cotton on hand August 31, in consuming establishments, 483,624 bales, compared with 395,121 a year ago, and in public storage and at compresses, —, compared with 1,506,872 a year ago.

Cotton spindles active during August in cotton growing states numbered 14,517,413, compared with 14,316,872 in August, last year.

Cotton Goods

New York.—Generally quiet has ruled in the cotton goods markets. Mills and buyers are both showing a disposition to do more business. Brighter weather with an autumn tang in the air made traders feel better.

They talked more hopefully and in some instances they actually expressed more optimistic views of the situation.

In the cotton goods markets weak holders of contracts for print cloths stiffened up a little and asked more money than on Thursday. The buying was light but the interest shown by some factors who use gray goods and seldom resell them suggested a need for goods that may assert itself when the markets become more stable.

It is contended in some quarters of the trade that several Southern mills are not sold beyond October and are uncovered on cotton. This tends to raise some doubts as to whether offerings to take on more business in unfinished cloths may not become more numerous in the near future. A factor of importance overhanging the market is that the period of protection on prints and percales terminates October 1. If present gray goods prices prevail up to that time a revision in finished goods prices will be asked by buyers. Should the gray goods markets turn firmer in the interplace, there is ahead of the printplace, there is ahead of the printers the uncertainty of wages when the next wage period ends in mill centers on December 1. It may prove to be necessary for some of the bleachers and printers to support the market, and this may not be at all necessary if it turns out that cotton is to remain around 30c a pound for the inception of the season.

Prices are being made steadily on lines or dress gingham that are already sold up and subject to revision only if the price named is unsatisfactory. Inasmuch as the larger factors in dress gingham have been unable to grant their customers a normal volume of supplies no difficulty is being met with in confirming every order for dress gingham now on the books at the price asked.

ham now on the books at the price asked.

New prices have been named on some lines of chevots, colored drills, and other coarse colored cottons. The markets for them are in very clean shape owing to the well sold condition at the export end of the business and the certainty that further export trade will come on freely when manufacturers are ready to accept orders to follow those now being filled. The very high prices asked for wool working fabrics makes a very fine market for any kind of heavy colored cotton that will serve as a presentable working suit.

For 68x72s prices ranged from 17½c to 18½c, and sales were reported at 17½c from second hands. For 4-yard 80 squares it is stated that 23c was bid and declined. The irregularity of prices continues as a result of second hand offerings and the lack of firmness on the part of some first hand factors. Sheetings were quiet, although it was said that some downtown export houses were looking up any low priced goods offering. Bleachers were buying during the day in a small way. Fine combed yarn cloths were steadier and fancies are being accepted by the mills more freely.

Prices quoted were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s	—11
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	—10½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	—10
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x64s	—15½
Gray goods, 30-in., 68x72s. 17½	—18
Gray goods, 30-in., 80x80s. 24	—24½
Brown sheetings, 3-yd...23	—24
B'n sheet'gs, 4-yd. 56x60s. 18	—19
Brown sheet'gs, So. std...24	—25
Tickings, 8-ounce	—45
Denims, 2.20 (Ind.)	—37½
Stand. staple gingham...	—22½
Dress gingham	—27½
Standard prints	—19
Kid finished cambrics	—16

CONSERVE POWER
INCREASE PRODUCTION
Before Buying Pulleys and Belting
Investigate, Know the Facts
MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.
Largest Manufacturers of Silent
Chains in the World
Morse Engineering Service, Assistance
Without Obligation

T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

65-67 Leonard Street,

New York

COTTON FABRICS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

For Manufacturers, Jobbers, Converters, Exporters

CAROLINA SIZING & CHEMICAL COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers of O. K. PRODUCTS

O. K. TALLOW
SOLUBLE OILS

O. K. SIZING
TALC

GEORGE WITHERSPOON

Egyptian Shade on Knit Goods

By using our color you secure a uniform, exact match for straight Egyptian, a shade that is even and fast to all requirements of the trade

John P. Marston Company

247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

"LAMINAR" Roving Cans

wear long

because they are made of VUL-COT Fibre, a hard, tough, hornlike material that will not dent, crack or splinter. Although very strong and durable, "LAMINARS" are very light. They are smooth inside and out—no splinters to catch the roving.

LAMINAR Roving Cans are made in several popular types and four standard sizes, 9", 10", 12" and 14" diameter—height up to 42".

AMERICAN VULCANIZED FIBRE CO.



Sole Props. and Manufacturers
New England Dept.
12 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.
C. C. Bell, Vice President
Res. Manager
Head Office and Factories,
Wilmington, Del.



FOR SIZING SLASHOL

WHAT ELSE---When it is the only sizing agent that is absolutely neutral, and needs the assistance of no other compound, oil or tallow. Will not allow the size to chafe or shed, and will increase the tensile strength of the yarn.

1832

1919

Wm. C. Robinson
& Son Co.

Baltimore, Md.

CHARLOTTE
GREENVILLE, S. C.
NEWTON, N. C.
ATLANTA
BIRMINGHAM
NEW ORLEANS

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Machinery for Sale.

Five Fales & Jenks Spinning Frames, 208 spindles, 1½-in. or 2-in. rings as desired, 7-in. traverse, Rhoads Chandler Separators, D No. 4 spindles. Creels for double roving.

13 Brooks & Doxey rev. flat cards, A-1 condition.

Address Hunter Machinery Co., Marion, N. C.

Two Motors Wanted.

We wish to purchase two motors, 50 H. P. 1200 rev. 220 volts, 3-phase, 60 cycle, Induction Motors complete with base, starting compensator and pulley 13-in. diameter, 9-in. face. American Furniture Co., Martinsville, Va.

Wanted.

Man to handle purchases—familiar with mill constructions of Duck, Sheetings, Drills, and all cotton fabrics in general. State age, experience, former connections, and salary desired. Address personally—Mr. Bigelow, care The Hettrick Mfg. Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Free Service Department

Any mill in need of superintendent, overseer, second hand, loom fixer, card grinder or any class of men other than operatives may insert a notice in this column for two weeks, free of charge. If the name of the mill is not given and the answers come care Southern Textile Bulletin, the cost of stamps used in forwarding replies must be paid by the advertiser.

Denn Warner.

Wanted—Denn warper tender, at once; \$3.00 per day for good man; good job. Apply to J. E. Pressley, Supt., Cotton Dept., Atlanta Wool Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Second Hand Wanted.

Second hand in up-to-date spinning room, with 30,000 spindles. Apply to J. I. Cain, Superintendent of Knoxville Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

Daniel Joe Denning.

Daniel Joe Denning will learn something to his interest by writing or wiring T. J. Prince, Warrenton, N. C.

Card Room Overseer.

Wanted—Overseer for small card room. One with experience on Howard & Bullough Machinery. Prefer young man. Must be a hustler for production, know how to get and keep good help. Give reference with wages wanted in first letter. Address Hustler, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted—Machinist for shop repair work; also look after motors. Pay \$30.00 per week; also free rent when can furnish other mill hands. Extra for overtime; nice job. Write or telegraph at once, Ensign Cotton Mills, R. C. Estes, Supt., Forsyth, Ga.

Comber Man.

Wanted—A man who understands fixing and setting Whitin and Asa Lees Combers. Will pay right price to good man. Small job, 24 combers. Come or write me at once. C. M. Stewart, Overseer Carding, Marlboro Cotton Mill, Cecil, S. C.

FOR SALE

One Cast Iron Split Pulley, 52" diameter by 24" face, by 5½" bore; one Cast Iron Split Pulley, 52" diameter by 20" face by 4½" bore; one Suction Fan with 12½" diameter Throat, and 10½" diameter discharge, with 6" diameter by 5½" face Pulley. The fan has never been used, and the Pulleys are practically new. Address

CASWELL COTTON MILLS, KINSTON, N. C.

Twisters for Sale

6 Whitin Twisters 2" ring 3" gauge
10 Fales & Jenks Twisters 2" ring 3" gauge

New Rings Good Condition

Now in operation Plenty Bobbins

ADDRESS

QUICK DELIVERY, Care of Southern Textile Bulletin
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



Conserve by Repairing Parts

The best equipped Oxy-Acetylene Welding Shop in the Carolinas. No job too heavy for our equipment. Send us your broken castings for prompt service.

Cotton States Wagon Co.
Near Southern Passenger Station
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

TRY "FIBRELAY" SIZING COMPOUND

and eliminate your sizing troubles. Especially recommended where warp stop motions are used.

Fibrelay
HAWLEY'S LABORATORIES
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAWLEY'S LABORATORIES, Inc
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

TALC—

A GREAT WEIGHTER

Our Talc is air-floated. Its unsurpassed color and high initial retention make it the best quality of any on the market for filler purposes. Its increased use by many of the largest and most carefully conducted mills throughout the country is its best testimonial.

Why pay high prices plus enormous freight rates for an inferior foreign filler when you have the quality filler at reasonable prices right at your door. Prices and samples given on request.

Oliver Quartz Company

607 Trust Bldg.

Charlotte, N. C.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent of yarn and weaving mills. Address 2496.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on Crompton & Knowles, Stafford automatic and Draper looms, either plain or fancy. Also understand elements of designing and have I. C. S. diploma on fancy weaving. Employed as overseer at present with job in good condition. Want larger job is reason for changing. Address 2497.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or either in large mill or superintendent of small yarn mill. Have had long experience in one of the largest and best mills in the South and can guarantee satisfaction. Want place where can settle down and make good. Address No. 2498.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or weaving mill on sheetings, drills or prints. Now employed, but wish to change. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2501.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or either in large mill. Now employed, but for good reasons prefer to make change. References furnished if wanted. Address No. 2504.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by man who has had seven years' experience as second hand in 15,000 spindle mill and giving satisfaction. Twenty-seven years of age and strictly sober. Have just completed correspondence course in carding and spinning and can make all changes needed in spinning room. Address No. 2505.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 14 years experience as overseer. Experienced on all classes of white work. Can get results satisfactory to mill and selling house. Good references furnished. Address No. 2507.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer larger mill. Can furnish reference when needed. Address No. 2508.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill by progressive practical mill man with technical education. Now employed as overseer in large mill and can give excellent references as to ability. Address No. 2509.

WANT position as mechanic by man with 12 years experience around textile plants and for last four years has been employed around steel mills, railroad shops and munition plants. Prefer mill in the Carolinas. Address No. 2500.

WANT position as first class carder or spinner. If not too large can handle both. One that can deliver the goods. Age 40. Address No. 2502.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by progressive man now employed as overseer of weaving, but on account of change in management would prefer another place. Room equipped with Draper looms preferred. Address No. 2506.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinner in a large or medium size mill or superintendent of small mill. Forty-six years of age and have had seventeen years experience as overseer and assistant superintendent. Address No. 2510.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Thoroughly competent to handle any size room and can furnish excellent reference. Address N. 2511.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Thoroughly familiar with combers and can handle any size room. Now employed in good mill but wish to get location in North or South Carolina or Georgia. Address No. 2512.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man of long experience. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2513.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill on sheetings, bag goods, drills, round or flat ducks. Prefer Georgia or North Carolina, South Carolina or Tennessee. Now employed but want larger mill. References if required. Address No. 2514.

WANT position as overseer of carding by man with long experience who can furnish satisfactory reference. Now employed, but have good reasons for change. Address No. 2515.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man 38 years old. Three weavers in family. Can come at once. Best references furnished if required. Address No. 2517.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 2516.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn or weaving mill, or will take large weave room. Go anywhere in Southern States and can furnish good reference. Address No. 2518.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 5,000 to 10,000 spindles in mill in Georgia or South Carolina preferred, but would go to North Carolina. Address No. 2519.

WANT position as cotton grader and stapler by man of established reputation. At present employed by large mill but have satisfactory reasons for change. Would be valuable assistant in buying. Excellent reputation. Address No. 2591.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or carder and spinner in medium size mill. Have had long experience and can give reference as to character and ability. Prefer mill in North or South Carolina. Address No. 2521.

WANT position as yarn mill superintendent. Experienced on white, colors, Jaeger, heather mixtures, oxfords and silvers, 8's to 16's, both single and ply yarn. Also waste for frapping twine, cable cord, etc. Thirty-four years old. Married. Good references. Address No. 2522.

WANT position as superintendent of large mill by man who has successfully handled some of best cotton mills in South. Thoroughly reliable. Address No. 2523.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in big mill by man with long experience. Would take position as traveling salesman with some firm selling to Southern mill. Address No. 2524.

WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent by practical mill man experienced on madras, fine ginghams and all kinds of yarns. References if required. Address No. 2526.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in good Southern cotton mill by man 54 years of age with long experience on all colors and counts and an A-1 manager of help. Sure to get record results. Address No. 2525.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Several years practical experience. Can furnish reference as to character and ability and come on short notice. Address No. 2527.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by practical man experienced on Draper, plain and dobby weaving. Address No. 2528.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Six years experience on plain and fancy work. Can furnish satisfactory references and handle any size job. Address No. 2529.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Seven years experience as overseer. Now employed but want larger job. Can change on short notice. Best of references furnished. Address 2530.

WANT position as overseer carding in Southern mill; long, practical experience; married; age 30. Can give good references. Address No. 2531.

WANT position as overseer of carding by practical man with 10 years experience as grinder and second hand and 6 years as overseer. 33 years of age, sober, church worker. Will not consider less than \$30.00 per week. Can furnish reference from present and past employers. Address No. 2532.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic by practical man with years of experience. Now employed and can furnish reference from present employer. Prefer job in Carolinas. Will not consider less than \$35.00 per week. Address No. 2533.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Just finished textile correspondence course. Can go anywhere. Married. 34 years of age. Good habits. References. Address No. 2536.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by man 35 years of age and 16 years experience in spinning room. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2537.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man who has been out of mill work for some time, but wants to get back. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 2538.

WANT position as overseer of carding by man 38 years old with family. Experienced on all kinds of staple and an excellent manager of help. References from some of best mill superintendents in South Carolina. Address No. 2539.

WANT position as superintendent by man with long practical experience who gave up position on account of ill health. Now fully recovered and desire to get back into mill. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2540.

WANT position as superintendent by practical, refined cotton mill man. Have successfully held several jobs as superintendent and am now overseer of weaving in one of largest mills in South. Would not consider place paying less than \$3,000. Address No. 2541.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Now night overseer of carding and spinning and giving satisfaction, but want day work. Have had experience in some of best mills in North Carolina. Address No. 2542.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large spinning room by an ambitious young man, 28 years of age, with 16 years experience in mill. Have made good so far, but anxious to advance. Address No. 2543.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had several years experience as superintendent. Would accept card room in large mill. At present overseer of carding and spinning in big mill, but for good reasons wish to make change. 47 years of age, 26 years experience as overseer and superintendent. Address No. 2544.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 5,000 to 10,000 spindles. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 2545.

WANT position as overseer weaving by man who is experienced in both white and colored work. Can get production if it is possible. References furnished. Address No. 2546.

WANT position as carder or spinner, but prefer spinning, by married man, 32 years old, who is graduate of correspondence school in carding and spinning and who has had considerable experience in mill. Can furnish references. Address No. 2547.

WANT—Position as overseer of spinning or spooling or both. Have had 18 years' experience in spinning and 7 years as overseer. Am 34 years old. Married, and can give reference. Address No. 2548.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in 15,000 or 20,000 spindle mill. Forty years old, 30 years experience in mill, 12 years as overseer of spinning on hosiery and warp yarn, 6 years as overseer of carding and two years as superintendent of 15,000 spindle yarn mill at night. Want good day job. Address No. 2549.

WANT—Position as overseer of spinning in large mill or carding and spinning

both in small mill. Have 15 years practical experience as overseer on Nos. 8's to 60's single and ply yarns. Age 40. Married and strictly sober, good manager of help. Can hold help and get production. Can furnish good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2550.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or superintendent of five or ten thousand spindle mill. Long experience and ability to give satisfaction. Address No. 2551.

WANT position with big mill as overseer of spinning. Twelve years experience on all yarns and stock with some of biggest mills in South. References furnished. Address No. 2552.

WANT—Position as overseer of large cloth room or weave room and cloth room combined. 17 years experience in these departments as overseer. Can satisfy both mill and selling house. Address No. 2553.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but for good reasons prefer change. Can furnish reference. Address 2554.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning by experienced man of good character. A good manager of help and can get production. References if wanted. Address No. 2555.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or would consider spooling, warping and twisting if price is right. Have been doing government work for some time, but expect to be released soon. Address No. 2556.

WANT position as superintendent. Am practical man of many years experience and can give satisfaction in any size mill. Now employed. Excellent references. Address No. 2557.

WANT position as overseer of carding by man with long experience. Can furnish reference as to ability and character. Address No. 2558.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or assistant superintendent or superintendent by man of long experience and capable of handling job and getting production. Address No. 2559.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder or spinner of large mill. Married. Age 31. Can give first class reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2560.

WANT position as superintendent by man who is experienced on fine combed and carded yarns, single and ply. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2561.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill on sheetings, drills, denims, duck or osnaburgs in Georgia, North or South Carolina. Getting along fine on present job. No complaint. Just want little more money and must move to get it. Good references. Address 2562.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large room of spinning. Thoroughly capable of handling any size job. Have had experience on all kinds of white and colored work. Address No. 2563.

WANT position as carder and spinner in small mill or carder in large mill or superintendent of small yarn mill. Have had long experience as carder and spinner, five years on present job. Good references. Address No. 2564.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning or superintendent. Long experience and can furnish best of references as to ability and character. Would prefer large spinning room. Address No. 2565.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by thoroughly reliable young man with long experience in cotton mill. Have been giving satisfaction as overseer for some time. Address No. 2566.

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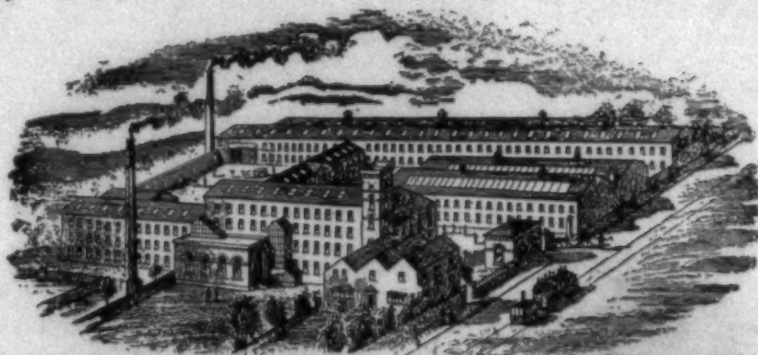
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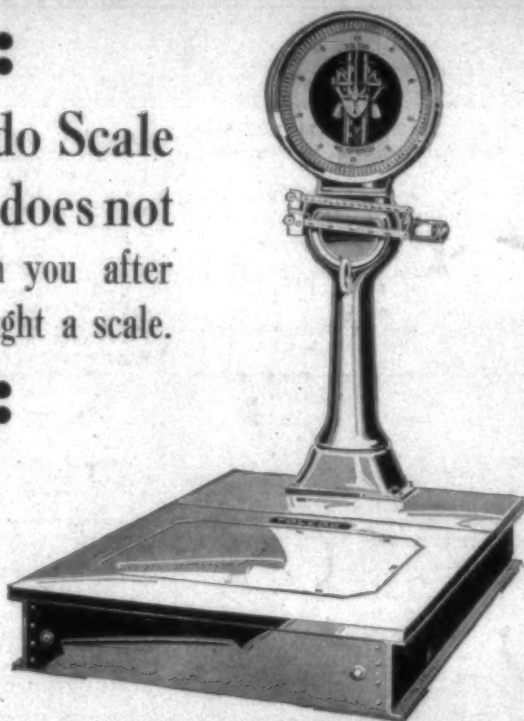


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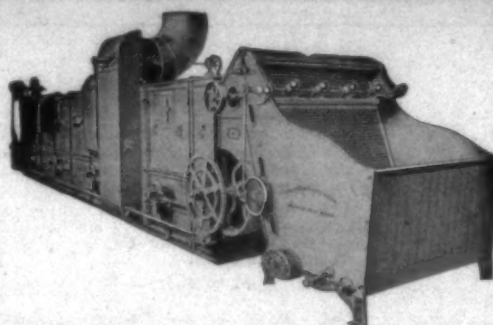
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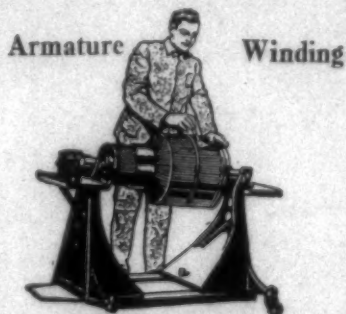
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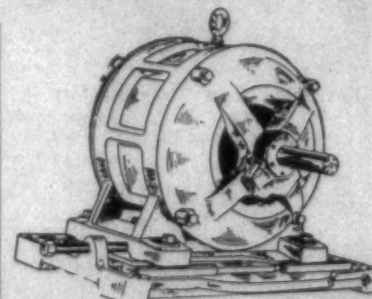


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